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Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 15, 1892. NO. 36

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin F. Jones,	James Muir,
William Wood,	John H. Sheibley,
W. Henry Sayen,	Coe Durland,
J. Francis Dunlap,	Pierre A. Stebbins,
John L. Lawson,	Lloyd T. Rohrbach,
John Mundell,	S. S. Schoch,
John Hunter,	J. Schall Wilhelm,
Alexander Crow, Jr.,	Louis J. McGregor,
Charles B. Siner,	James B. Laux,
Maxwell Clower,	Robert Pitcairn,
William H. Grundy,	James H. Lindsay,
Traill Green,	Thomas L. Lincoln,
James K. Mosser,	Sylvester D. Bell,
J. M. W. Geist,	Matthew H. Taylor,
Henry A. Knapp,	Charles F. Barclay,
William J. Harvey,	Jesse E. Dale.

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judge,
SAMUEL T. GRAY, of Patton.
For Assembly,
JOHN HAMILTON, of College,
A. A. DALE, of Bellefonte.
For Prothonotary,
JOHN C. MILLER, of Bellefonte.
For District Attorney,
G. W. ZIEGLER, of Philipsburg.
For County Surveyor,
JESSE CLEAVER, of Unionville.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL will probably not take any placation this summer.

THE campaign will now settle down to business, the Sullivan-Corbett match having been decided.

FOR Heaven's sake give the Democratic committee a nickle and stop this pitiful appeal for charity.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

MR. Cleveland is in a Peck of trouble in New York State, through the offices of the man he appointed commissioner of labor.

THE *Critic* says of the literary style "The Writing and Speeches of Grover Cleveland" that it is heavy and circumlocutious oftener than simple and graceful.

ALL is at length peace between Senator Brice and Charles A. Dana. Brice has announced that he never did believe in the western rainbow chase in 1888.

Milton (Pa) *Miltonian*: Grover Cleveland has been angling for D. B. Hill ever since the Chicago Convention, but the impression is that he spit upon Hill instead of his bait.

Isn't the Democratic Campaign Committee going to distribute President Cleveland's celebrated message of 1887? If not, the Republican Committee should stand ready to do it for them.

JUDGING by the racket that Canada has over her first dose of retaliation she would not like to have it go further—as, for instance, to remit the privilege to Canadian railroads of transporting cargoes in bond through the United States.

IT is a dull day in Democratic circles when some small-fry statesman does not challenge Governor McKinley to a "joint debate." The national committee have laid out more important work for McKinley than bringing obscure Democrats into notoriety.

The Democratic platform is in many respects a radical departure from any of the previous official utterances of the party. At no time in the history of the country, except in the course of the movement for nullification, has any attempt heretofore been made to make the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of protective duties the essential element of a political creed. —*Hastings (Neb.) Daily Nebraskan.*

Lewistown (Ill.) *Republican*: Young man, don't go to bed with a corpse, or officiate as pall-bearer at your own funeral. The Democratic party is but the skeleton of putrified political reminiscences, branded all over with indelible marks of failure, between which is written: It might have been," but it wasn't. The procession along which move all vital living interests and forces is headed by the Republican party.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 14 '92

The President will return to Washington, this week, in order to see for himself that every thing in the White House, as well as in the city generally, is in the proper condition to make the best impression upon his comrades of the G. A. R. who will come to the encampment next week. He will find everything in "apple pie order," as the saying is, and so will the veterans, as there is a unanimous determination on the part of Washingtonians to outdo every thing done by other cities and to make encampment week memorable in the annals of the National Capital as well as in those of the G. A. R. The President does not expect to leave Washington for any extended period again this year, unless the health of Mrs. Harrison, who will go South to spend the winter, shall compell him to go to her. Washington is already beginning to put on its gala attire to receive the veterans who will begin to arrive by the last of this week. The program for encampment week is complete, and every hour of time between 9 a. m. and midnight of each day from Monday to Friday will be filled with interesting and enjoyable events. Committees will meet every train and escort the old soldiers to the quarters which have been allotted them.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is one of the advance guard of the Congressional army which is coming to Washington to help make things pleasant for the old soldiers. He is utilizing the time before the encampment in attending to some department business for his constituents. At the close of the encampment he will return to Oregon with the G. A. R. men from that state, and take an aggressive part in the campaign. Of the general political outlook he says: "everything I hear makes the victory of Harrison and Reid more certain. I am satisfied that New York will give Harrison a larger majority this year than in 1888." Asked about his own state, the senator said: "Oh Oregon is all right, we shall carry the state, as usual, notwithstanding the activity of the people's party which may cast as many as 20,000 votes in the state.'

Speaking of the people's Party, if one may believe what is said by members of that party who are high up in its official councils, it is rapidly going to pieces in the South, where such great results had been so confidently predicted for it. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, whose recent sweeping victory over the regular democratic organization in that state is fresh in the minds of the public, is openly accused by the editor of the people's party national organ of being a traitor to the people's party, and of having used the farmer's alliance as a club to thump a rival democratic faction, intending all the while to act with the national democratic party himself. If this editor knows what he is talking about, a similar state of affairs exists in other states, where the bulk of the so called people's party are merely "kicking" democrats who will at the national election support Cleveland and Stevenson. He says there is a probability that these democrats who are using the alliance and the third party merely as stepping stones to enable them to get into offices may find themselves disappointed, as there may be simon pure people's party tickets put up in every southern state where the men now in control of that party are under suspicion, and this is the party that was going to carry half of the southern states.

Hon. J. N. Huston, ex U. S. Treasurer, who usually knows everything worth knowing about Indiana politics, is in Washington. He says: "both parties are hard at work, with headquarters wide open at Indianapolis, and speakers busy stumping the state. This week Gov. McKinley will begin a stumping tour of the national gas region, and later we will have other noted outside orators. Republicans, with rare exceptions which are becoming rarer, are confident of success and if we succeed in our suit now in court, in overthrowing the present unjust and unconstitutional apportionment law we shall certainly sweep the state."

Democrats here "make no bones" of saying publicly that Mr. Cleveland has got to recognize Senator Hill, no matter how humiliating it may be to him, if he wishes to stand even the ghost of a chance of carrying New York, without which he cannot possibly be elected.

The national democratic committee has made a "dicker" with the alliance bosses in South Dakota, whereby the democrats of that state are bound to support the alliance, or third party state ticket and the four electors are to be equally divided between Cleveland and Weaver. Senator Kyle is to take the stump for the fusion ticket and the national democratic committee is to furnish all the documents and boodle needed. Republicans here believe that this deal will bring the republican alliance men back to their first love and result in electing the republican state ticket and electors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Being Watched in France with Interest—Wishes for Cleveland's Success.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Presidential campaign in the United States is being watched here with more than ordinary interest, mainly on account of the economic issues involved. The Associated Press correspondent has asked of the foreign editors of several of the leading Paris dailies their views on the subject.

M. Gullaine, of the *Times*, said; "Mr. Cleveland's last Administration was so good and honorable that we sincerely hope that he may be favored in the coming contest. His tendency towards free trade and his liberal foreign policy, both political and commercial, have won him many friends in France who would be very glad to see him enter the White House again."

Viscomte De Constantin, of the *Gil Blas*, said; "As Cleveland showed himself to be a more liberal man than his rival, my sympathy is for the Democratic party. The American protection system has done much harm to Europe. Bussia has become protectionist, too, and the future looks dark, so far as commercial interests are concerned. But I do not think the present situation can last. The United States set a bad example in the McKinley legislation; now let them set a good example by electing Cleveland with his free trade tendencies."

M. Ricon, of the *Soir*, said: "The mere fact that Cleveland is a candidate for a party which favors free commercial intercourse wins for him much sympathy. President Harrison's decided protection ideas have made him many enemies in Europe. So we naturally hope Mr. Cleveland will come in at the head of the poll."

The foreign editor of the *Peti Journal* replied as follows: "Viewed politically France does not take sides in the present campaign in the United States; but, when looked at from a trade standpoint, French commercial circles naturally side with Mr. Cleveland."

CHOLERA AND STATE RIGHTS.

Again the doctrine of State rights is threatening the Nation, and this time with a plague more deadly than war. Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer of New York, a man born and educated in Mississippi, and evidently thoroughly inoculated with its oldtime political virus, stands in the harbor of New York defying the proclamation of the President of the United States by which it is hoped the Nation may be spared the calamity of a plague visitation, and declaring that as he has supreme authority, derived from the State of New York, he will exercise his own discretion in regard to admitting ships from cholera-infected countries without regard to national authority.

Thus, through the revival of a doctrine which cost the nation a great war withits expenditure of blood and treasure the country is threatened again with a scourge whose promise of death casts the fatalities of war into the shade.

How ill fitted this Democratic official and political disciple of State rights is for his responsible position is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that he allowed the first cholera-laden ship to reach this country to pass all outer and safeguards and anchor in the lower bay close to New York.

In bright and patriotic contrast with this position of Dr Jenkins, backed by the opinion of the Democratic Attorney General of New York, is the prompt acquiescence of the authorities of Charleston, the birth place of sessions and State rights, in the proclamation of President Harrison and the public announcement that everything will be done by the authorities of the South.

WHY WOULD NOT A HORSE RAIL ROAD PAY.

Many of the business men of Bellefonte have been to DuBois and know what kind of a town it is. Now, if a Horse rail road would pay in that town why would it not pay much better in Bellefonte. Is there any reason why it would not. They have a horse rail road at DuBois and this is what the *Courier* of that place says about it Investors in DuBois street railway bonds are getting prompt payment of interest due, as will be observed by a notice to bondholders elsewhere in this paper. It is a gratification to know the street railway is a self sustaining institution in DuBois. In the beginning the wisdom of the investment was questionable, but today the road is known as a flourishing institution in which the town takes pride, a state brought about by the enterprise of some of our own business men.

—All the restaurants in Bellefonte are now selling the first oysters of the season.

COMMISSIONER PECK.

Said Last may that his Report Would Refute the Protectionist Theories.

The Mugwumps and Democrats have very industriously sought to impugn the good faith of the New York Commissioner of Labor, Peck, in the excellent showing he makes for the protective policy in his annual report. The following letter from Mr. Peck to his former partner, W. H. Greenhow of the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Evening *Tribune* was printed in that paper in its issue of August 30. Considering the date of the letter, May 10, there seems no room to question that Mr. Peck started into his investigation with rather a prejudice in favor of impeaching the McKinley law, but the inexorable facts developed by his investigation seem to have been too much for him.

Mr. Peck's letter is as follows:

ALBANY, May 10, 1892—I was glad to see you take up the *Times'* assertion that my reports proved that workingmen had received increased wages, and reply to it as you did. I notice, however, that the same paper of yesterday again refers to my report of 1891. It claims that I show that there were 1841 instances of advanced wages for 1891, and 2085 cases in which the hours of labor were shortened, while it records only 441 cases of reduction. Whether the *Times* has purposely attempted to deceive its readers I don't pretend to say, taken from this Bureau report for 1890 and 1891, the year before the McKinley bill went into effect, and not the year after, as it would have the public believe.

However, it makes no special difference for the reason, as you clearly set forth, that in every instance of either the increase of wages or shortening of hours it was the direct result of the demands of organized labor, and from no other conceivable cause. When my report for 1891 does come out, the *Times* and all the protection papers of the whole country will have to stand from under. I am tabulating the data and statistics of the industrial census I have taken for the year before and the year after the McKinley bill went into effect, and enough has been demonstrated to warrant me in claiming that it will furnish the most complete reputation of the theories of the protectionists in regard to wages that have ever been published.

I shall also continue the results of all labor disturbances occurring in the State during the last year, and show that out of the thousands of successful strikes for increase of wages not one was or is attributable to protection And I shall from the manufacturers themselves that in no single instance where there was an increase of wages was it voluntary on their part. Except in individual cases every increase was the result of the demand on the part of employes enforced through their organization.

THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN

All parties and all citizens are agreed as to the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the Government. The methods of raising revenue presented by the Republican and Democratic parties in this campaign are diametrically opposed to one another. The amount of revenue to be raised is in all cases the same. The Republicans would levy tariffs on imports of articles the like of which can be produced in this country thus offering aid and protection to home labor and domestic industries. The Democrats declare that a tariff levied on such articles is unconstitutional. In order to raise revenue they must, therefore levy a tariff on articles the like of which cannot be produced in this country or must resort to direct taxation. There cannot in the nature of the case be any home competition in the making of articles upon which a Democratic tariff is levied, so that the consumer must pay the foreign price plus the tariff duty On the other hand there must be home competition in making articles such as the Republicans levy a tariff on, thus bringing down the price. As a consequence, the foreign producer in order to hold a place in the market, must pay a part or a whole of the tariff duty.

The difference between the parties, it will be seen, is on the fundamental principles of raising revenue. Democratic success would fairly and rightly be construed as a decision by the people to abandon the principles avowed and pursued by Washington, Jefferson Madison, Hamilton, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln and to adopt the tariff principles of which Calhoun in his later life, Jefferson Davis, Frank Hurd, Carlisle, Henry George and Grover Cleveland have been the principal exponents before the American people.

This is the clear and undeniable issue before the American people in this campaign and there is no other that can obscure it or overmatch it in importance.

"All aboard for Jerusalem via Jaffa!" has come to be a reality. And the trip is made behind American locomotives, in spite of the attempt of Democrats to show that American-made goods cost more and are not so good as European.

ADVISORY COUNCIL, JR. O. U. A.M.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

WHEREAS. The Advisory Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, directly representing a membership of 25000 voters in Allegheny County, comprising members of the different political parties, believing that suffrage is a privilege, and when conferred becomes a duty, and that the institutions of our land are only safe in an enlightened electorate, and

WHEREAS. It is known that the several political parties have appointed Committees for the purpose of naturalizing aliens indiscriminately in order to secure their ballots for their respective parties therefore be it.

Resolved. 1st. That the said several Naturalization Committees be urged to exercise the greatest care in encouraging applicants for naturalization, and

2nd. That we appeal to the several courts before whom such applicants will come to carefully weigh and consider the advisability and legality of conferring upon them citizenship, lest the ballot be placed in unworthy if not dangerous hands.

3d. That we call upon all Patriotic Citizens and the Public Press irrespective of party affiliations to aid in preserving the right of suffrage to those only who are duly qualified to receive the same.

4th. That a committee of five be appointed to visit the courts of this County and District and otherwise to take practical steps to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

W. T. KERR, Chairman.
P.O. BOX. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.
A. D. WILKIN,
A. E. PICKERING,
JNO. D. CAREY,
T. H. BAIRD PATTERSON.
—*Committee.*

FOLLOWING is the so-called "Collins circular," which is causing so much comment and some dismay among the Democrats of New York:

ERIE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS,
COMMITTEE ROOMS. No. 484 MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1892.

DEAR SIR: You are especially requested to attend a meeting of our County Committee next Friday evening, August 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at which the committee will be requested to pass upon questions of great importance. The calling of this meeting at an earlier date than was contemplated was done for the reason that the situation in our party throughout the country and State has become very serious. There seems to be but one course left for Mr. Cleveland's friends to pursue and that is to organize thoroughly in every town, ward and election district independently of the so-called regulars, and see to it that our national ticket receives the support to which it is entitled—a support it certainly will not receive if the campaign is left entirely in the hands of Mr. Cleveland's enemies. Make it your business to attend the meeting Friday night. Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. COLLINS, Secretary.

Mr. Collins is a leading spirit amongst the "anti-snappers," who organized a bolting State convention at Syracuse and took an anti-Hill, anti-Tammany bolting delegation to Chicago. The circular is regarded as a deep affront to State Chairman and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and keeps open the smarting wound between the Cleveland and the Hill followers.

A correspondent writing from Montreal to the Democratic New York *Times* says: "The Canadian executive and Canadians generally warmly espouse the Democratic cause."

There are various reasons why they should, too. Democratic success would repeal the duties on Canadian farm products, which Canadian farmers are now obliged to pay before they can enjoy our markets. The Canadian government is mindful of the advantage to themselves of the restoration of the weak and vacillating foreign policy which characterized the Cleveland administration. Their piratical design upon the seals in Behring Sea and their intention to disregard the treaty rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters would have much to hope from a weakened foreign policy by the American government and an administration with strong British sympathies. Probably the Canadian executive would write a letter as strongly endorsing Cleveland for President as did the British minister, Lord Sackville West, in the last campaign.

A DEADLY BLOW AT LABOR.

THE leaders of the Democracy are now as truly engaged in an effort to overthrow the American system of government, and protection of labor, as was the Southern Democracy while it was attempting to destroy American institutions.

The protective system has been so long in operation in this country that it may properly be regarded as the American system. Under it the nation has grown great, wealthy, and prosperous. There is no land under the sun where labor brings as much comfort, and where laborers have so many happy homes Under the most recent rearrangement of the tariff, a Republican measure from first to last these conditions of labor have been still further improved; prices are coming down, wages are increasing and production is multiplying in a most gratifying degree. The Peck report proves all this for the great State of New York by statistics which cannot be disputed. What is true for the first State in the Union, must be true for all the rest.

This New York condition may be called the first returns from the working of the McKinley tariff. And this testimony in its favor and in its praise is Democratic testimony. The business of the country is rapidly arranging itself under the new conditions, and it is found that the promise of full employment or labor, at good wages, was never before so good; that industrial enterprises were never before so rapidly developing; and that under the reciprocity feature of the new law the trade of the country is receiving such an impetus as has been unknown for many years.

These conditions result from the development of the American system of promoting trade and manufacturing enterprises, and lifting labor above the pauper level to the happiest condition which it has ever known in any land, while there is sure promise of still better things in the near future.

This is the system which the Democratic leaders are united to destroy. In fact, they are crying out that the destruction of this system is their sole issue in the present campaign.

To replace its pleasant and solid realities they offer laboring men, commercial men, and the farming interests of the country nothing but a theory—a theory of free trade. Worse still, what they offer is an untried theory here. It has never been a matter of practice in this land. This nation has become mighty and prosperous beyond any other nation under the protective system, being the only first-class power in the world that is paying its way.

And the Democracy is attempting to persuade labor to turn away from the system which has produced this condition and adopt in its place a system which in all other lands has degraded labor and sunk it to the level of pauperism. Do American workmen desire to risk a change? Will they vote to exchange the certainties of the present system for a hollow and deceitful theory?

FREE RAGS AND CHOLERA.

In his speech on the Springer free wool bill the Hon. Julius C. Burrows drew the following picture of the source of the supply the Democrats were inviting to our shores. This speech was delivered before the outbreak of the cholera epidemic, but is of added interest in view of the advances made by that dread disease. Said Mr. Burrows:

"But having presented a measure which, if enacted into law, would result in destroying sheep husbandry in the United States, with the consequent annual loss to the world's supply of wool of 300,000,000 pounds, the question naturally arises, wherewithal then shall we be clothed? How considerate of the majority of the committee to anticipate this inquiry and promptly allay all apprehension by the assuring and comforting answer, rags, mungo, and shoddy. Yes, rags are to be free. The chiffonnier with stick and nail and bag, scouring the gutters of foreign cities for woolen rags, or gathering the cast off clothing and blankets which have wrapped putrid carcasses in the lazor and best houses of Europe and Asia, will ply his vocation with increased zeal and take fresh courage at the prospect of this new market for his free raw materal. The present duty of 10 cents a pound practically excludes foreign rags from our market while free trade England adds annually to her domestic supply 75,000,000 pounds of foreign rags which she converts into shoddy for the clothing of the people."

SENATOR HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, after being in the nation's service thirty-six years, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election. His retirement will mark the close of one of the most honorable careers in our public annals.

CORA, the OCTAROON

[Continued.]

"But, my dear young friend, my impetuous friend, that is utterly impossible. I have no particular affection for Mr. Paul Lisimon, I assure you, but his articles have been signed."

"Let them be canceled then; let the fellow be kicked out of the office."

Silas looked thoughtfully at his visitor, and then rubbing his hands, said with a sly chuckle.

"But my dear Mr. Horton, allow me to remind you that, in the first place, I have no excuse for canceling these articles, or for kicking Paul Lisimon out of my office; and that, in the second, I cannot see why I am bound to comply with any absurd whim which even my most important client may happen to take into his head."

Augustus Horton threw his cigar aside with a contemptuous and impatient gesture.

"I am not used," he said, with a chilling hauteur, "to ask for any service for which I am not prepared to pay liberally. Send this young man about his business—making it appear that he had been to blame in the affair, and besides what you lose by canceling the articles I will give you five thousand dollars."

"Send him about his business?"

"Yes. If possible in such a manner as to disgust Don Juan with his protege."

A strange smile illuminated Silas Craig's crafty countenance.

"Disgust Don Juan with his protege?" he said.

"Yes, find this fellow out in some way of low trickery or dishonor. He is not obliged to be really guilty, if he only appears so."

"In such a manner that Don Juan may cast him off?" asked Silas, with the same meaning smile.

"Yes, do that, and I will double your reward. Instead of five thousand dollars I will give you ten."

"It's rather a critical business."

"Yes, but a sort of business that I should think it scarcely new to you, my worthy Silas," said Augustus with a sneer.

That contemptuous curve of the lip was not lost upon Silas Craig; but the usurer himself entertained a consummate disdain for these men who despised his character, but were yet content to make use of him in deeds to which they would have been themselves ashamed to own.

"I think it can be done," he said quietly, "and I have no objection to do it, upon one condition—"

"And that is—"

"That, over and above the ten thousand dollars I am to receive on the day on which Paul Lisimon is dismissed from this office and from the house of his patron, Don Juan, you give me twenty thousand more upon the day of your marriage with Camillia Moraquitos."

The planter bit his lip, and his brow grew crimson with vexation.

"How do you know that I have any thought of seeking to win Camillia Moraquitos for my wife?" he asked, angrily.

"How do I know?" answered the usurer. "Augustus Horton, it may please your proud nature to despise me, although you come here to demand my services. Despise my code of morality, if you will, but do not despise my powers of penetration.

"There is not a client who enters this office whose inmost thoughts I have not reckoned up before he has been five minutes in my company. It is a knack we lawyers acquire, if we are fit for our business. Shall I tell you your motive in wishing to thrust Paul Lisimon from my office?"

"Yes, if you can."

"You dread a rival in this handsome young man. You would brand his name, already an obscure one, with shame and infamy; you would cause him to be driven from the doors of Villa Moraquitos and stamped with ignominy in the eyes of the woman who loves him."

"Yes," cried Augustus, fiercely; "I would do all this! Dog, what right has he to cross my path? I accede to your condition; Silas Craig, ten thousand down, and twenty thousand more upon my wedding-day."

"Then the business shall be done."

"Soon?"

"Very soon."

"That is well; Silas, lose no time in turning the fellow from your doors, and let me be the first to hear of his dismissal. I shall not grudge you your reward."

As Augustus Horton left the office he once more flung a sinister glance at the articled clerk; but this time there was triumph as well as hatred in the flash of the planter's eye.

As he glanced at Paul Lisimon the glitter of some gold ornaments hanging to the Mexican's watch chain caught his eye. Amongst these was an oval locket, of dead gold, ornamented with two initials in purple enamel.

The planter passed so close to Paul that he was enabled to distinguish these initials.

They were a C. and an M.

"So!" he muttered, as he mounted the thorough-bred Arabian waiting him at the door of Silas Craig's house, "he wears a locket inscribed with her initials—a locket containing her portrait, no doubt. She loves him then; but, by the blue sky above me, she shall be taught ere long to despise and loathe him."

Silas Craig was not long in putting his foul plot into execution.

In order to carry it out, he had recourse to a plan as subtle as it was diabolical.

The lawyer's private office communicated, as the reader is aware, with an outer apartment occupied by clerks.

There was but this one door of communication between the two rooms, and there was no other visible mode of entering the inner office.

But there was the entrance through the map of America, which communicated with the passage leading into the house in Columbia Street. The existence of this secret passage was known only to Silas Craig, William Bowen, and the banker and manager of the gambling-house.

It was by means of this passage that the foul plot, which was to entrap Paul Lisimon, was to be carried out.

Three days after his interview with the planter, Silas Craig summoned the young Mexican into his private office.

"My dear Lisimon," he said, motioning Paul to a seat, "for once in my life I am tempted to desert business earlier than usual. I have an engagement to dine with my client, Mr. Horton. The dinner hour is five, and I have, unfortunately, an appointment here at half-past five with a wealthy old client of mine, who is going to bring me a few thousand dollars he wishes me to invest for him. Now, in this dilemma, I fancy, my dear Lisimon, that you can assist me."

Paul merely bowed. They were not alone in the office; one of the other clerks, a young man of the name of Morisson, was standing at the lawyer's desk waiting for further orders.

"What I want you to do, Lisimon, is to remain here till half-past five and receive the money from my client. You will give him an acknowledgement for the sum, and you will place the money, whether it should be in notes or in gold, in this small cash-box, of which I will leave you the key. I shall also give you the key of the door of this office, which you will carefully lock on leaving the place. As there is no other communication, all will be perfectly secure. You understand?"

"Completely, Mr. Craig," said Paul.

"I thought you would be able to do this little bit of business for me," replied the lawyer, rising and locking his desk; "here are the keys," he added, handing Paul the key of the door and the smaller one belonging to the cash-box; you will keep the office key in your possession until you see me tomorrow morning. Be very careful of it, for I have no duplicate. It's now half-past four, so I have not a minute to lose. You'll find my client, Mr. Graham, a curious countryfied old fellow, Lisimon, but I've no doubt you'll be able to manage him. Good afternoon!"

Silas left the office, followed by the clerk, Morrison; and Paul, taking up one of the New Orleans papers, prepared to await the expected visitor. The client arrived, punctual to his appointment at half-past five. He was an elderly man, a planter, whose estate lay at a distance of several hundred miles from New Orleans, and who had the highest opinion of Silas Craig's professional and moral character.

"A worthy man," he would say, shaking his head wisely, when speaking of the money-lending lawyer; 'a moral man, a church-going man, and a credit to New Orleans. I am sorry there are not more to follow his pious example."

Paul received the money, which was in the shape of a roll of dollar bills.

"I have the number of the bills in my pocket-book;" said the old man, as he handed the packet to the Mexican; I'm rather a cautious old fellow, you know, my dear sir."

Paul wrote an acknowledgement of the sum, and handed it to Silas Craig's client.

"Perfectly correct, perfectly correct, my dear sir," Mr. Graham muttered as he read it over—'Received of John Graham, fifteen thousand dollars,'—dated and signed. Thank you, sir, and good evening."

Paul summoned the mulatto lad to show Mr. Graham out, and then, after locking the money, in the cash box—a small metal casket, which might have easily been carried in the ample pocket of Paul's loose linen coat—he left the office, and double-locked the door behind him.

"I think that's all right, Marcus," he said to the boy.

"Iss massa."

"You sleep in this office, don't you?"

"Iss, massa."

"Then there's no likelihood of any one entering that room without your being aware of it."

"No, massa; not unless Marcus was very deaf."

"Which, fortunately, you are not. Keep a sharp lookout, my lad, and I'll give you half a dollar to-morrow."

Paul left the office and went to Villa Moraquitos, where, for once in a way, he found Camillia alone with Mlle. Corsi. Her father was absent at a dinner party, given by Augustus Horton.

This very dinner party was a portion of the villainous plot, concocted by Silas Craig and the planter, for the destruction of Paul Lisimon.

The evening flew by like some blessed dream to the young Mexican. Camillia was by his side; she sang to him wild and plaintive Spanish ballads, whose mournful and harmonious cadence drowned his soul in rapture. The words were written in the love-breathing language of that Southern land, from whose orange groves and palaces the ancestors of Camillia had emigrated to Southern America.

A happy evening; alas! the very last of happiness that Paul was to taste for a long time to come.

But even in the society of Camillia Moraquitos, Paul could not quite repress a certain uneasiness about the money he had left in the cash box in Silas Craig's office.

He disliked the responsibility of the trust which had been forced upon him by his employer, and was impatient to return the key of the office to its owner.

For this reason he was at his post earlier than usual the following morning.

Silas Craig did not enter the clerk's office until much later than his customary hour for beginning business. Morisson and one or two others began to speculate upon the probability of their employer having drank rather too freely at the planter's dinner table.

The attorney appeared in a peculiarly amiable temper that morning. He shook hands with Paul, spoke to each of the clerks, commended their work, and then, holding out his hand, said, very graciously, "Now, my dear Lisimon, the key of the office. I suppose Mr. Graham lodged that money in your hands last night?"

"He did, sir; you will find it in the cash-box."

Silas nodded and unlocked the door of the inner office. "Oh, by the bye," he said, "just step this way, Mr. Morisson; I have some directions to give to you."

The clerk followed his employer into the office. Five minutes afterward Morisson put his head out of the door: "Mr. Lisimon," he said, "you are wanted, if you please."

Paul hastened to the inner office. The lawyer was looking very grave, but he spoke in his usual friendly tone.

"Where did you say you put the money, my dear Lisimon?" he asked.

"In the small cash box," replied Paul—"there!"

He pointed, as he spoke, to the table upon which he had left the cash box on the preceding evening.

It was no longer there.

The young Mexican's olive cheek grew suddenly white.

This fact was observed by the clerk, who stood aghast looking on.

"You must be mistaken, Lisimon; you very likely placed the box in some other part of the office?"

"No!" cried Paul with energy, "I left it on that table, and nowhere else. Come, Mr. Craig, this must be some jest of yours. You have removed the box since you entered the office, and are doing this to frighten me."

"Was there any box on yonder table when we entered this room, Morisson?" said Craig, addressing himself to the clerk.

"No sir."

"You see, my dear Lisimon, it must be you who are jesting. Were you any other than the beloved protege of my respected client, Don Juan Moraquitos, I should positively begin to be alarmed."

"Jesting!" exclaimed Paul; "I swear to you that before leaving this office last night, I locked the cash box containing the dollar bills and placed it upon the table. Search where you will, Morisson," he said, looking at the clerk, who, at a whispered order from his employer, had begun to search the office, "unless there has been witchcraft about, you will find it there and nowhere else, for there I left it."

"Come, come, Mr. Lisimon," said Craig, in an altered tone, "this is really too absurd. We no longer believe in magic, or the juggleries of the fiend. You say you left the box in this apartment last night. It must therefore be here this morning if you have spoken the truth."

"*If* I have spoken the truth!" echoed Paul, the hue of his cheeks changing from pale to crimson.

"Not a creature has entered this room since you left it," continued Silas; "for there is but one key to the door, and that has been in your possession until within the last ten minutes. The boy Marcus sleeps in the office; call him, Morisson."

The mulatto lad made his appearance.

"Marcus," said his master, "did any one enter this room last night?"

"No, massa, the door was locked."

"I know that; and no one entered by any means whatever?"

"No one, massa, unless de debil go through de keyhole."

"When Mr. Lisimon left this office last night, had he anything in his hand?"

"Noting, massa."

"But he might have had something in his pocket," muttered Silas in an undertone.

Paul Lisimon turned upon his employer with indignant fury.

"Mr. Craig," he exclaimed, "could you dare to insinuate—"

"No, Mr. Lisimon, it is rather too late in the day for insinuations," answered the attorney; with a sardonic laugh, "you were left in charge of a sum of money; you were told to place it in this room to which no one but yourself had access. The fact is only too clear; you have disgraced the bounty of your patron; you are a thief!"

"A thief!" shrieked Paul. The lawyer's gold-headed bamboo cane stood in one corner of the office; before the clerk, Morisson, could interpose, Paul Lisimon snatched this cane in his convulsed grasp, and bounding upon Silas Craig, struck him across the face.

"Liar!" he cried, "I see the drift of this double-dyed villainy. I am the victim of a plot, so demoniac, that I shudder at the blackness of its treachery. The money has been removed through *your* agency—removed in order that my name may be branded with a crime. I fear you not, vile schemer; be it yours to tremble, for Heaven looks down upon us, and will defend the innocent."

He rushed from the office, and had left the house before Silas recovered from the terror these words had struck to his guilty heart.

"Pursue him!" he cried, hoarse with fury; "pursue him, and drag him to prison. Yet, stay, it is too late now to overtake him. I know where to find him—at the Villa Moraquitos."

CHAPTER XII.

TRISTAN'S SECRET.

Tristan, the negro, sat in his little chamber, in that quarter of Don Juan's splendid mansion, which was devoted solely to the slaves.

A dark and gloomy shadow rested upon the inky brow of the negro. For some time past the watchful eye of his mother, the old negress, Zarah, had detected her son's unhappiness, but she sought in vain to penetrate the cause. There was much of the savage in the character of this man, and even in his mother he sometimes inspired alarm and suspicion.

He was one of those natures, burning as Afric's skies, created, sometimes, like the venomous serpents of those tropical climes, only to terrify and to destroy.

But he was a privileged being in the house of Don Juan Moraquitos. He had saved the life of the Spaniard's idolized daughter.

Yes, only one brief year before the period of which we write, Tristan, the negro, had by his courage and activity, preserved Camillia from a fearful death.

Late one evening the young girl and her governess had sat talking together in Camillia's luxurious boudoir. The slave Tristan had been admitted to the apartment to amuse the capricious beauty with songs and antics. But Camillia had soon grown weary of this diversion, and turning to Mademoiselle Corsi, she said languidly:

"Tell Tristan to leave us, Pauline, he is noisy, and he wearies me."

Generous-hearted as was the Spanish girl, her education had taught her to look upon a slave as an inferior being, unblest with those finer feelings which demand our courtesy and consideration. She dismissed Tristan as she would have dismissed her lapdog when tired of his antics. A black and gloomy frown obscured the negro's glittering eyes as he was thus unceremoniously ordered from the room.

It was unobserved by Camillia, but not unmarked by Pauline Corsi.

The slave retired, but he did not go far. Between the boudoir and the saloon there was an antechamber, the floor of which was covered with a square Persian carpet—a carpet of immense value, thick as velvet pile.

Upon this carpet, close to the door of the boudoir, Tristan threw himself like a dog on the threshold of his master's apartment.

"She sends me from her," he said, bitterly; "I am noisy, and I weary her; it was not so in the days that are long gone by, when she and I were playfellows."

The negro gone, Camilla reclined upon a sofa, and amused herself by looking over a pile of French novels, which had lately arrived from Paris. To do this she drew toward her a little inlaid table upon which stood an elegant reading-lamp.

Pauline Corsi was seated at the other extremity of the apartment, working briskly at a large piece of embroidery, and lost in thought. She did not therefore observe the proceedings of her young pupil.

For some time Camillia read on undisturbed; but by-and-by growing weary of her book, she cast it from her with an impatient exclamation, and stretched out her hand to reach another from the volumes on the table beside her. In doing this she upset the reading-lamp.

The glass globe broke with a crash; the inflammable oil and burning wick were spilled upon the gauzy muslin folds of her voluminous dress.

She uttered a shriek of horror, for in one brief moment she found herself in flames.

The negro heard that shriek; and, swift as the panther darting from his lair, he bounded from the threshold where he had been lying.

Losing all presence of mind, Camillia, followed by Pauline Corsi, rushed past the slave Tristan, and from the antechamber into the saloon beyond.

The flames, fanned by the current of air through which she passed, rose toward her head. In another moment she would have been lost.

But the preserver was at hand.

With a yell of agony, like that of a wild beast in its death-struggle with the hunter, the negro flung himself upon the floor of the antechamber, and tore up the heavy Persian carpet which covered the room; then rushing upon Camillia, he enveloped her slender form in this massive fabric, and with his own hands extinguished the flames.

The Spaniard's daughter escaped unscathed from this terrible ordeal, but the hands of the slave were fearfully scorched and wounded.

Don Juan Moraquitos offered any reward he might choose to name to the deliverer of his child, but, to the Spaniard's astonishment, Tristan refused all his master's offers.

The Spaniard would have given him freedom, but the slave chose rather to stay in the house in which he had been born.

All gifts of money he also refused—refused with a gloomy determination which Don Juan and Camillia tried in vain to overcome.

"No!" he said, "let me stay with you, my master and my mistress. The poor slave Tristan, asks no more."

In vain the old negress, Zarah, pleaded with her son, imploring him to ask freedom for himself and his mother, that they might return to the native shore from which the captain of a slaver had brought them. He refused to listen to her entreaties, and turned from her with a gloomy scowl.

Don Juan and his daughter praised the fidelity of the slave, and promised him every privilege that could render his service a happy one. Only one person in that household divined the secret clew to the negro's strange conduct. That person was the seemingly frivolous and light-hearted Frenchwoman, Pauline Corsi.

A depth of penetration lurked beneath that girlish exterior. She had read the true meaning of Tristan's conduct.

The slave—the negro—the thick-lipped, woolly-haired African—the lowest type of a despised and abhorred race, loved his mistress, the wealthy Spanish heiress, the beautiful and haughty Camillia Moraquitos!

CHAPTER XIII.

PAULINE CORSI OFFERS TO REVEAL A SECRET.

Silas Craig was right in his conjecture. Paul Lisimon went straight from the lawyer's office to the Villa Moraquitos.

It was there, and in the eyes of her he so dearly loved, and of the haughty benefactor of his youth, that the young Mexican was eager to disprove the lying accusation brought against him.

A THIEF!

His proud spirit revolted at the very thought of the base nature of the crime of which he was accused. Theft—the most contemptible, petty theft—a theft upon the employer who had trusted him!

He found Camillia within doors, and in the presence of Pauline Corsi, told her the story of his wrongs.

The lovely eyes of the Spanish girl flashed with indignant fire.

"We always hated this man, Craig, by instinct, Paul," she said; "that instinct did not deceive us."

Pauline Corsi appeared to sympathize sincerely with the lovers, and expressed the utmost contempt for Silas Craig.

While Paul was seated by Camillia, her hand clasped in his, her large black eyes bathed in tears, yet lifted confidingly to his face, the sound of the footsteps of several men was heard upon the staircase without, and Don Juan Moraquitos entered the apartment, followed by Silas Craig.

The brow of the Spaniard was dark with passion, but beneath the red eyebrows of the lawyer, there sparkled the light of malice and cunning.

"Release the hand of that man, Camillia Moraquitos!" exclaimed Don Juan, with suppressed fury, as he beheld his daughter and Paul Lisimon seated side by side; "release his hand, or never again dare to call me father!"

The young girl raised her eyes to the face of the Spaniard, and met his angry gaze with a glance of calm defiance.

"Why should I take my hand from his?" she said, calmly; "we have been playfellows, companions, and friends from childhood. You have seen our hands locked together often ere to-day; why do you wish to part us now?"

Though the voice of the Spanish girl was calm and unfaltering, and although she met her father's gaze without one quiver of her snowy eyelids, her slender form trembled with emotion as she spoke.

"Shall I tell you why?" asked her father.

"Yes; I wait to learn."

"Because Paul Lisimon, the man whose boyhood has been spent beneath this roof, whose education has been shared with you, who has ever been treated as a son, rather than as a dependent, that man is a thief!"

Had Camillia been unprepared for this accusation, the blow might, for a moment, have paralyzed her. But she had heard all from Paul's own lips, and she was prepared for the worst.

"He is no thief!" she exclaimed proudly: "were he that, he would not have come hither to seek for sympathy from Camillia Moraquitos."

"Deluded girl, he has been discovered in an act of daring robbery—robbery which is most contemptible, being allied to treachery of the basest nature. He was trusted, and he betrayed his trust."

The lip of the Spanish girl curled with unutterable scorn.

"Trusted!" she exclaimed, "trusted, did you say! Father, I ask you by all your knowledge of mankind, by your faith in Nature's surest index, the human countenance, is *that* the man to trust any living creature.

She pointed to Silas Craig as she spoke, and the lawyer quailed beneath her flashing glance. For a moment he shrank back abashed and powerless to reply to the Spanish girl's disdainful words, then recovering himself with an effort, he said, with an assumed air of meekness.

"Donna Camillia is pleased to be severe. We lawyers are certainly not overtrusting in our fellowmen—we are too often deceived; but I thought I might safely trust the protege of Don Juan Moraquitos. I did not think to find him a thief."

"Liar!" cried Paul Lisimon. "Dastard! *You* know that I am no thief. *You* know the base plot which has been planned by you—from what motive I know not—for my destruction. Now that all is past, I can see the base scheme from the very first. Your pretended confidence; your desire that I should remain alone in your office to receive a sum of money which you might have as well received yourself; your trusting me with the key—of which, *you say*, you have no duplicate; your simulated friendship, and your affected surprise this morning upon missing the casket containing the money; all these are so many links in the chain of infamy which you have woven around me; but through all I defy you. The money was never taken from your office by a common robber; it was removed either by you, or by an agent in your employ."

"The inner office has but one door," answered Silas Craig, "you possessed the only key of that door—nay, more, the mulatto boy, Marcus, slept in the clerk's office, and must have heard anybody, who attempted to enter the inner chamber. Heaven knows," ejaculated Silas, sanctimoniously, "how much grief I feel at the discovery of such baseness in the adopted son of my most respected client; but such guilt as yours must not, for the benefit of society, go unpunished."

Paul Lisimon turned from him with a gesture of loathing, and addressed himself to Don Juan.

"You hear this man," he said, "you hear him, yet you surely do not believe one word he utters. Look in his face, on which 'liar' is branded in unmistakable characters, by the hand of Heaven; and then believe him if you can. My patron, my benefactor, friend and protector of my otherwise friendless youth, has any one action of my life, since I have shared the shelter of your roof, and eaten your bread—has any one action of my life given you reason to believe me the base and guilty wretch this man would have you think me? Speak, I implore you.

The young Mexican waited with clasped hands for Don Juan's reply. The Spaniard coldly averted his face. It seemed as if he, too, shrank from meeting that noble countenance.

"Circumstances speak too plainly, Mr. Lisimon," he said; "facts are incontrovertible—they are stronger than words, and they force me to believe."

"They force you to believe that the man, who has been reared beneath your own protection, has been guilty of an act worthy of one of the swell-mobsmen, or experienced burglars of New Orleans. One word more, Don Juan Moraquitos—it is the last with which I shall trouble you."

"I listen," replied the Spaniard.

"I appeal to you by the memory of the dead—by the memory of him who was more than a father to me—by the memory of the last hour of Don Tomaso Crivelli."

It seemed as if the sound of this name struck upon the most sensitive chord in the nature of the haughty Spaniard. He started as if he had been shot, and dropping into a chair that stood near him buried his face in his hands. Silas Craig lifted his eyes with a glance of pious horror.

"This is horrible!" he exclaimed; "the guilty wretch dares to call upon the name of the dead, dares to wound his noble benefactor's sensitive heart. Why delay any longer to reason with this hypocrite? the officers of justice are without, let them at once do their duty."

Silas Craig opened the door of the apartment as he spoke, and beckoned to three men who were waiting on the staircase.

"The police!" exclaimed Paul.

"Yes; they have a warrant for your arrest," replied Silas Craig. "You have carried it with a very high hand, Mr. Paul Lisimon, but you will sleep in jail to-night."

The young Mexican did not condescend to answer this speech, but, turning to Don Juan, he said with quiet dignity—

"Since this man's accusation appears to you stronger than my declaration of innocence, I cannot blame you, sir, in believing him. I freely own that the chain of evidence forged against me is a damning one, but, sooner or later, the day will come when I will shatter that chain, link by link, and prove yonder wretch the basest of his kind. In the meantime, I would ask but one favor of you. I have papers and letters in my own room, which are of priceless value to me, suffer me to gather those together before they convey me to prison."

Don Juan had not once lifted his head since the mention of his brother-in-law's name. He replied to Paul's request, in a broken voice—

"Let him take the papers he speaks of," he answered, "I will be responsible for him."

The principal police officer bowed. "I will accompany you to your rooms, Mr. Lisimon," he said, "and remain while you collect those papers."

"Father, father!" exclaimed Camillia; "can you suffer this—can you allow the companion of my youth to be sent to jail as a common felon?"

"He merits no other fate," replied Don Juan; "he has proved himself unworthy the name of an honest man."

"He has not done so," cried Camillia; "he is innocent!"

"What leads you to believe in his innocence?"

"My own instinct," replied the fearless girl.

Again the brow of Don Juan grew dark with fury.

"Your own instinct!" he exclaimed; "beware, girl, do not force me to believe you have another reason for thus defending this man. Do not compel me to despise you!"

While this conversation was passing between father and daughter, Paul Lisimon and the officer proceeded to the Mexican's apartment, which was situated as the reader is aware upon the upper floor of Villa Moraquitos; but the Spaniard's elegant abode was only elevated one story about the ground floor, so that the room occupied by Paul was not in reality more than eighteen feet above the garden into which it looked. The police-officer followed his prisoner into the room, and seated himself near the door, while Paul unlocked his desk and examined its contents.

The papers which he wished to secure were a few brief notes that had been written to him, at different periods, by Camillia Moraquitos. The young girl had often slipped a few lines of affectionate encouragement into her lover's hand at a time when the lynx eyes of strangers prevented their exchanging a word.

Paul Lisimon knew that, brief as these letters were, they contained quite enough to betray the secret of the lovers, and to draw down upon Camillia all the terrors of a father's wrath.

He secured the little packet with a ribbon which the Spanish girl had once worn in her hair, and thrusting the packet into his bosom, prepared to accompany the officer.

As they were about leaving the apartment, a low rap sounded upon the panel of the door.

The person who thus demanded admittance was the French governess, Pauline Corsi.

"Let me speak to your prisoner—alone—if only for a few moments?" she said, pleadingly, and with all the fascination peculiar to her manner; "let me speak to him, monsieur, I implore!"

"You are welcome to speak to him, mademoiselle," replied the officer, "but I regret to tell you that whatever you have to say, must be said in my presence."

The Frenchwoman shrugged her shoulders with a graceful gesture of vexation.

"That is very hard, monsieur," she said, looking thoughtful.

"Nay, Mademoiselle Corsi," interposed Paul, who could not understand the Frenchwoman's desire to see him alone, "you can have nothing to say which this man may not hear. Speak freely; I have no secrets."

"But perhaps I have," answered Pauline. "See, monsieur," she added, extending her plump little hand, upon one finger of which there sparkled a superb diamond ring, "tell me what you think of those diamonds."

Paul Lisimon started, for he recognized the ring. It was one he had often seen Camillia wear.

The French governess had been sent to him then by the devoted girl?

"They are magnificent stones, are they not?" repeated Pauline, still addressing the officer.

"They are, mademoiselle."

"The ring is worth eight hundred dollars, and it is yours for eight minutes private conversation with the prisoner."

"Impossible, mademoiselle."

"Eight hundred dollars for eight minutes. That is at the rate of a hundred dollars a minute."

"True, mademoiselle," replied the officer, "but if in those eight minutes my prisoner should take it into his head to jump out of that window, I am a ruined man."

"I pledge you my honor I will make no attempt to escape!" said Paul, eagerly.

The officer reflected for a few moments, and then looking searchingly into the face of the young Mexican, he said, energetically, "I've known many a gentleman pledge his word and break it as if it was a bit of cracked china; but our profession teaches us to reckon up a man by the cut of his phiz, and I think you're an honorable man, M. Lisimon, and I don't think you guilty of this business that's brought against you, so give me the ring, mademoiselle," he added, holding out his hand for the valuable trinket. "I'll step outside and wait while you say what you've got to say."

He walked out of the room and closed the door behind him, leaving Pauline and the Mexican together.

"Paul Lisimon, I came to save you," said Mademoiselle Corsi.

"You come from Camillia?"

"No; I come of my own accord. That ring is Camillia's; she gave it to me at my request, as a bribe for your jailor."

"Noble girl!"

"Ay, noble girl!" exclaimed the Frenchwoman bitterly; "because she gave one from the costly heaps of jewels her foolish father has lavished upon her; but I, whose brain devised the plan, deserve no word of praise."

"Pardon me, Mademoiselle Corsi, believe me I am not ungrateful."

"Paul Lisimon," said Pauline, fixing her limpid blue eyes upon the face of the Mexican, "you love Camillia Moraquitos?"

"Love her—"

"Nay, why seek to dissemble? Do you think I have not read your shallow secret from the first? You sought to blind and hookwink me, but I laughed at the pitiful deception. Paul, tell me, is this love a lasting one?"

"Since you know my secret," replied the Mexican, "concealment is useless. It is a lasting love—eternal as yonder blue heaven."

"Foolish boy. Then ruin and destruction will track your footsteps."

"Ruin! Through my love?"

"Yes; you have not one friend in this house, save her who now speaks to you. Camillia loves you, you will answer. Yes; but with the feeble passion of a capricious beauty, which may change with to-morrow's sun. How long think you will her love endure when she hears every creature in New Orleans brand you as a thief and ingrate? Will it outlast the hour when she sees you placed in a criminal dock, side by side with the lowest thief in the city? Will she survive degradation and shame? No; Camillia Moraquitos is proud, and from the hour that you leave this house with the clanking fetters on your wrists, she will despise and hate you—hate you for the very memory of her past love."

Paul Lisimon knew the pride which formed the leading principle in Camillia's character, and he felt that there might be truth in these bitter words.

"Oh, Heaven," he cried, "this is indeed terrible!"

"Hear me, Paul. It is in my power to save you from these fetters and this shame. It is in my power to bring Silas Craig and his haughty employer, Don Juan Moraquitos, groveling to your feet to implore *you* for mercy—to entreat *your* forbearance to save them from the fate of a felon."

[Continued Next Week.]

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This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not ever take
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Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately.
The Invalid's Friend.
Is your Urine high colored and thick, ropy, cloudy, or deposits a sediment? Don't Wait!
Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is
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The young, the aged and the infirm are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds.
Don't wait until to-morrow,
Try a Bottle To-day!
Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.
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Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

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If you believe this; then use
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.
Which will cure Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Freckles, Black Heads, Etc. All Druggists sell it.
THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO.
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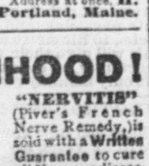
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.
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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

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"NERVITIS" (Piver's French Nerve Remedy,) is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $1.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, O.

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Mrs. L. M. Campbell Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

Before. After. Loss.
Weight 220 lbs 155 lbs 75 lbs
Bust.... 43 in. 33 in. 10 in.
Waist.. 42 in. 31 in. 11 in.
Hips.... 53 in. 40 in. 13 in.
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Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. G. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

In Skull Land.

A jolly old skull there was, low in the earth,
Deep down at the roots of the willow,
Who for years and for years in unchangeable mirth
Grinned up from his uncanny pillow.

And my spirit dived down to him once on a day
To question him where he was lying:
"Oh jolly old skull, why art grinning alway
While the world in the sunlight is sighing?"

And he answered my question without any ado,
And his manner was queer as his matter,
While his jaws beat a rapid and tuneless tattoo
Like sticks when together they clatter.

"Oh why should a skull not be merry," he cried,
"Since it has no occasion for sorrow;
No longings of love, of ambition or pride,
No regrets for the past, no to-morrow?

You despise me because I am lacking in brains?
Your disfavor awakens no sadness,
For gone with the pulp are its lingering pains,
Its frenzy, its fire and its madness."

Then my soul heard a chorus that spread far away,
Far away through death's underground regions
Like the sound which the Grecian ascribes in the play
To his countless batrachian legions:

"Our sons may have disgraced us,
Naught wreck we;
Our wives may have debased us,
Naught wreck we;
Our good deeds may be doubted,
Our honest names be scouted,
Our very memories flouted,
Naught wreck we!

"Here no false friends deceive us,
Glad are we;
No fickle sweethearts leave us,
Glad are we!
No gnawing wants distress us,
No tyrant laws oppress us,
No mumbling priests confess us,
Glad are we!"

And that jolly old skull of a man I once knew
Led this chaunt for my listening spirit,
As any old skull will obligingly do
For a soul that can listen and hear it.
—George Horton.

SHIFTED A WHIPPING.

How a Bright Colored Lad Avoided Punishment in the Days of Slavery.

It was many years ago in this city, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, when men of wealth were refined gentlemen and many of them entertained and lived in grand style. Slavery exised; but little of its hardships and cruelty were known here. Bonds worn by colored servants that attached them dutifully to their masters and mistresses were light as ties of friendship. Slaves in fact they were still a free-hearted and happy people. The punishment they received for misdemeanors were less hurtful than those they receive now for similar offenses.

One of the old school gentlemen of those days was Dr. Pillum. He had a grand old house, stocked with rare wines, and kept in his establishment many servants. Among them was one George, a bright boy, who was trusted with untold stores and made much of. George was only a colored boy, a slave at that and could not be expected to possess all the virtues. There are even white young men, greatly trusted, who have fallen a little short of honesty when greatly tempted. George carried the key to the wine closet, and now and then may have opened a bottle with a friend, or wasted a couple occasionally on women of his own color to win their smiles. It has been changed that white men, with superior education and prefect moral training, have done such things. George was undoubtedly a connoisseur of wine, and may have been directed by his taste too frequently to a particular lot and brand of the doctor's fine wine.

At all events. It happened one day that the doctor was entertaining a distinguished guest, an expert in wines, whom he was particularly anxious to please. At the table he called George, and in a low tone, said: "Bring from the top shelf in the wine closet a bottle of that oldest and best Chateau Yquem. Be careful how you handle it. It has not been touched for a long time." George went away, as if obeying with alacrity; but his face wore a puzzled look, and he returned slowly after some minutes and whispered to the doctor: "Mass'r Doctor dat fine wine on de tep shelf is all done gone!" "That is impossible," said the doctor. "Every one about the house knows that wine was not to be touched without an order from me." "Yes, mass'r; but you done give good many orders las' winter." "That will do," said the doctor, quietly; "bring some of the old Burgundy." And the dinner went on happily before the guest. But later in the evening the doctor called George and handed him a note he had written, and said: "George, I shall want to see Colonel Lashum early in the morning on business, and I want you to take him this note to-night at his place down town." Colonel Lashum was a slave dealer in his day, and at his press had some sturdy colored men who would occasionally whip bad servants to oblige friends.

George was quick witted and seemed to understand by the doctor's mild way of speaking about the wine that something was going to happen and believed that the note had something to do with it. He immediately thought of procuring a substitute messenger and was lucky enough to find one in the person of a hated rival of his in the affections of a bewitched house-girl. To gain Sam's favor he offered to resign all claims he had on Lucy. He said; "Dat gal never did tink much of me, nohow, an' I done told her I never want to speak to her agin." That pleased Sam, who grinned half-way round his face. "Now we's good friends, Sam?" "Suah, George." "Well, Sam I'se got a favor to ask ob ye. Ole mass'r done told me to take dis here letter down to de kurnel, an, I wants to run over to de 'Fourche packet to see the steward 'bout something. You' han' dis to the kurnel an' you'll do me a remarkable great favor." "I'll do it, suah, George." So unsuspectingly Sam takes the note down to Colonel Lashum and meets with a reception of which he did not dream.

The Colonel read the note carefully. It said: "Please give the bearer twenty-five lashes." And he answered it by ordering two of his men to seize Sam and administer the lashes. Sam tried to explain, but nothing availed, and he went away from the Lashum correctional a very mad nigger, vowing to kill George on sight. Tradition does not say how he secured his revenge, but it is certain that the doctor, still kept George about him, and sometimes told the guests how that clever boy shifted a whipping.

HEIGHT OF ADAM AND EVE.

An Author Who Says Adam Was 123 Feet High and Eve 118 Feet.

I have often wondered where M. Henrion, the French savant, got his data for the curious speculations he gives as to the height and other proportions of Adam and Eve. In his remarkable work, "The Degeneration of the Human Race," published in 1718, the learned academician gravely informs his readers that Adam was 123 feet and 9 inches in height, while his disobedient consort was but a paltry 118 feet from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head. Of course all who have read very extensively of Talmudic literature, or even Baring-Gould's "Legends of the Patriarch Prophets," remember the wonderful stories told of how Adam was made; of his gigantic size, and how, after the fall, his stature was reduced by several miles by the offended God himself. The Talmud has this to say of Adam's height: "He was so tall that he stood with feet on earth and head in heaven until after God pressed him down at the time of the fall." Rabbi Jhuda says that when he lay on the earth "his body completely covered it." Another Talmudic story says: "To judge how long he was, understand that his body stretched from one end of the earth to the other, and it takes a man 500 years to walk that distance. * * * The angels were awed with wonder when they saw that gigantic human being, and bowed before him, crying: 'Holy, holy, holy.' Then God reduced his size by cutting off great chunks of flesh." These are all absurd legendary stories, of course; but where did Henrion get his figures for the 123-foot calculation mentioned in the opening?—*Philadelphia Press.*

DEATH IN THE BATH.

Vapors of Mount Budos Cure the Gout or Kill the Bather.

When Charles Boner was in Transylvania he visited Mount Budos, a volcano which is never in actual eruption, but is all the time sending out sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In particular there are two caves or clefts in the whitish-grey rock, out of which this gas, mixed with carbonic acid, is emitted with special freedom. The principal one of these caves is about twenty paces in depth, and, as will seen from Mr. Boner's description, is much frequented as a health resort.

"To enter the cave in safety care must be taken not to draw the breath. A long respiration is made before rushing in, the nostrils are closed, and then with hasty steps the farther extremity is reached.

"A pricking feeling in the eyes is caused by the warm atmosphere. From the feet upwards the whole body has the agreeable sensation of a gentle heat playing round every limb. But your stock of breath is exhausted, and you run back to the open air.

"The day before I was there a man had committed suicide by entering a step or two. He dropped at once; and when a shepherd that was tending his flock on the opposite hillside, and who saw him enter, came across to look for him, he was dead.

"The vapors of the cave are highly valued as a cure for gout, and for diseases of the eye. At the end of the cavern a tasteless, slightly warm liquid, clear as crystal, falls slowly, drop by drop, from the rock—the result, probably, of the condensed vapors rising from below.

"A loose dress is worn by those who take this vapor bath. They go in, remain as long as they can hold their breath, then run out, breathe, and go in again.

"The second cave is not far away, and is called the Murderer. In flying past the opening, birds drop dead upon the ground. Close to the entrace I found a jay that had thus met its death. I thought of the upas-tree and its victims."

An Automatic Kodak.

The latest thing out is the automatic kodak. A young photographer has a scheme whereby he hopes to add several dollars to his bank account. He proposes to place at the doors of hotels and other public places small cameras. These are to be supplied with a continous ribbon of film, and so arranged that every person passing through the door will have his photograph taken. At the end of the day the strip will be developed and will be a panorama of all the persons who have passed in and out during the day, and they can be filed for reference. The expense will be but small for each hotel, and the photographer argues that these strips will be of incalculable value to detectives, reporters, etc., in locating thieves and other doubtful characters, who never fail to visit the hotels for some purposes or other. The mechanism is to be concealed within pillars or bits of statuary, so that nobody will be aware af their presence and thus be able to avoid them.—*Albany Express.*

STIMULANTS.
Why do physicians recommend Klein's Silver Age and Duquesne Rye Whiskies? Because first, they are pure, old and reliable—because they have prescribed them for their patients, are found that no other medicine would nourish and tone up the system so rapidly and thoroughly. Silver Age costs only $1.50 per full quart and Duquesne 1.25 per quart. The best hotels and dealers in liquors keep them for their choice customers. For sale to the trade generally by Simon Shloss, Williamsport Pa.

MUSSICAL COLLEGE.—The Fall Term opens Sept 12 in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogue address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.
No 31—3t

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?
Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.
Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.
Where can you get it? and what does it cost?
Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.
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PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
Physicians Couldn't Cure. X
SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889.
One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for eight months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.
DELHI, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891.
My wife has taken six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; she has had no return of the fits, and I think this remedy has had the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from that dreadful malady, "Epilepsy." JOHN GRANT.
BROCKTON, Mass., June 17, 1890.
About a year ago I noticed my right hand continually shaking. I tried different medicines but they all had no effect. * * * After using three or four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic my hand ceased to shake and I found myself gaining every day. I think this medicine is one of the greatest remedies.
THOS. O'REILLY.
FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

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DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

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CURES IN A DAY
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which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.
Write for treatise and testimonials.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
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No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M.
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 28	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 26	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 25	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 25	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 20	5 29
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 35	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 49	6 15
Dix—f	46.5	6 23	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	52.0	6 46	11 45	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	8 12	7 33
Vail	2.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.3	8 17	2 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 13
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 49
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 38	a 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 28	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	f 30	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec, 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.		Stations	Dis.	Eastward	
P.M	A.M			A.M	P.M
5 05	1 51	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 00	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 55	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.8 Marengo f	12.8	8 44	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5 Loverville f	12.1	8 37	3 75
6 04	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 40
6 08	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 08
6 28	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 10
6 40	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.14 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.50 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m
0	5.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.5	6.14	2.25	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.25	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar		9.10	5.35
5.4	6.30	2.35	Biehl f		9.00	5.24
6.8	6.35	2.40	Vicksburg f		8.53	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG		8.43	5.10
12.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.36	5.0
14.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30	4.5
16.1	7.09	3.05	Millmont		8.27	4.5
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17	4.46
22.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f		8.06	4.35
24.9	7.25	3.32	Cherry Run f		7.53	4.22
32.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.43	4.12
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39	4.07
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn		7.30	4.00
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f		7.21	3.52
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12	3.43
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05	3.35
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f		6.51	3.20
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.42	3.16
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38	3.11
58.3	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD						WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11	
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm	
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40	
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45	
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48	
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51	
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54	
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56	
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00	
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03	
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05	
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24	
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27	
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30	

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	" William'port	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 51 a m
"	" Lock Haven	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie	2 40 p m
GRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys.	8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg	12 00 m
"	arrives at Wmsport	3 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	14	17	25
Quarter column	15	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman. Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg	"1 W S S Grissman	Philipsburg
"	"2 W H C Warfel	Philipsburg
"	"3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Moshannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbook
Ferguson " W P	John Campbell	"
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg " E P,	Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halees " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burley	Blanchard
Marion "	S H Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Henry G Royer	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buffalo Run
Penn "	W F Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	James Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Sanford White	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	J. K, McMullen	SnowShoe
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John A Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

The Denver *Republican* states a fact very strikingly when it says:

"The more the character and record of Adlai E. Stevenson are discussed and understood the stronger becomes the conviction that it would do to place him within one life of the Presidency."

EDITOR FAIRWEATHER, of the Durham (N. C.) *Globe*. continues his whoop 'em up campaign for G. Cleveland, as follows:

But between Harrison and Cleveland—first last and all the time—I am for the brave Buffalo man who slapped the dirty pensioners, who for the most part are beggars in the face. * * * * They were dirty and lousy rascals who came into this country and who abuse women; who burned homes; who stole all that was in sight, and to-day, without an honorable scar are bleeding this country and I am helping to pay for it. Let the hired Yankee howl. I am for the South and for the South until my blood is cold I shall fight for honesty and for a white man's country.'

THE Mugwump organs have an unpleasant job on hand in attempting to refute the showing made by Commissioner of Labor Peck in his report on "the effect of the tariff on labor and wages" in the State of New York. The general conclusion arrived at by the Mugwump is, that since it has been shown by investigation that wages have increased, that production has increased and that strikes have lessened in New York since the McKinley law was passed, the tariff has nothing to do with it. That is a beautiful, symmetrical and complete Mugwump argument and leaves nothing more to be said. It is considered fair that the readers of this paper should have the benefit of the argument in order the better to judge the kind of people that make it.

THE Washington *Post*, commenting on the report of Labor Commissioner Peck, the New York Democratic official, on "the effect of tariff on wages and labor," makes some remarks that contain very profound suggestions. Democrats ought to study this paragraph attentively:

"A year ago he [Mr. Peck] exclaimed in his report that the effect of strikes and labor agitation was to increase wages. He illustrates this by dates and tabular statements, and made out, in fact, a very creditable *prima facie* case. A few weeks ago, when the Homestead troubles broke out, the Democratic organs, almost without exception, united in the vehement declaration that they were the direct and logical fruit of protection. How, therefore, could Peck, as a loyal Democrat, speak otherwise than he did? His investigations had satisfied him that strikes and disturbances tended to raise wages, the Democratic leaders and newspapers asserted practically with one voice, that protection lay at the root of strikes—what conclusion was possible to him except the McKinley tariff operated to increase the workingman's wages."

OUR WAGES ASTONISHED HIM.

A Norwegian Commissioner Who is Investigating the American Labor Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Norwegian labor commissioner, P. Dehli, one of the distinguished lawyers of Christiana, Norway, has been in this city for two weeks investigating the labor question. He has been to Washington and Philadelphia, but spent most of his time in New York. He held a conference with the different factory inspectors and seemed much pleased with the results attained. He was staggered by the high wages paid in this country. He will visit workingmen's associations and the factory inspectors in each State he goes to during the period he stays here—two months longer. He will go through the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. He will report to the Norwegian government all the results of his labor.

IN face of an approaching election the Democrats evade (as they evade everything) likelihood that their tariff policy necessarily will lead to the imposition of a tariff on sugar, tea, coffee and other necessities of life which cannot be produced in this country, and the tariff on which, consequently must be paid by the consumer, in the report for 1886 of Daniel Manning, President Cleveland's Sec retary of Treasury, he said:

Taxes on imports, from the foundation of the government, have ever been one chief source of the Federal revenue, and such they will continue to be. . . .The true ground of choice is that some articles are better suited for an equitable taxation than others. They are universally consumed, like sugar. are identified like coffee or tea, or cousumption may be safely impeded like distilled spirits or fermented liquors or tobacco or there are luxuries, like wines and diamonds.

COLUMBUS DAY.

Preparations are being made all over the country for the proper observance of Columbus day, on Oct 21. by our schools. The president has issued a proclamation and the school boards and committees everywhere are making preparations for the great event.

We have not heard of much or in fact anything being done in Bellefonte but our nighbor ing town of Philipsburg has taken steps looking to the proper observance of the day The Daily *Journal* gives the following particulars;

A teachers meeting on Tuesday afternoon Superintendent Anderson brought up the question of properly celebrating October 21, Columbus Day, and said that as far as he knew no movement had yet been made by any of the organizatian in this place for general observance of the day and suggested that the teachers act. The following motion was carried: That the members of the faculty of the borough school request all the churches the town council the school board and the secret organizations each to appoint a committee of three to meet at some convenient place at 7.30 p.m Sept 13 to make arrangements for a proper observance of the day. On motion, Superintendent Anderson was asked to appoint two members of the faculty to act with him as a committee representing the teachers. Miss Mollie Ward and Jennie Morrison was appointed.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Granted to Pennsylvania inventors this week, Reported by C A Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp U S Patent Office, Washington, D C.

H. Aliken, Pittsburg, Metal sheare. E C Barnett, New Bloomfield, Trainroder-catcher. F L Buckley, Annin Creek, Washing machine. W R Cole, Pottsville Combined hat and Coat hanger and cigar cutter.

F Danner, Tarentum, Regenerative gas-furnace. C E Devine and G LaChapelle, Williamsport, Horseshoe. J Dowling, Altoona, Seal-lock. J Y Druckenmiller, Jenkintown, Expression regulator for pianos. A Fletcher, Minersville, Steam-blower. T Gunning, Pittsburg, Smoke-consumer. H. Harlan Renova, Brick machine. J M Henry, Wilmerding, Train-signaling apparatus. T J Hogan, Pittsburg Air-dreak. C Keller. Springdale, Apparatus for cutting and spreading glue. O A Knox, Bradford, Oil-well pumping mechanism. P. J Levelle, Johnstown, Method of and die for making rail-chairs. B A Legg, Allegheny, Mining-maching. C Lindstrom, Altoona, Indicator-lock. J Longinus Pottsville, Spindle. S Midgley, Beaver Falls, Wire mat. G. Miller Downingtown, Pulp engine. J T Rider, South Oil City, Plumb-level. S. Runser, Greenville, Setting for steamboilers. E Rund, Pittsburg, Automatic steam regulator for gas producers. O B Shallenberger, Pittsburg, Meter for alternating electric currents E Swartz and D S Beemer, Scran tan, Vehicle brake. C L Wheeler, Jr. Bradford, Stopper for inkstands.

—Owing to the large disbursements neccessitated by the forwarding of Pennsylvania State Militia to Homestead, the contemplated sending of several regiments of the National Guard of the State to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Worlds Columbian Exposition has been abandoned. Governor Pattison and staff will be the only ones to represent the militia on that occasion.

A MOTHE'S PRIDE.

THE BEAUTIFUL CHILD OF A WELL-KNOWN LADY.

STARTLING AND ALARMING CONDITION SUDDENTLY DEVELOPED.

BEYOND ALL HOPE AND SKILL OF THE DOCTORS.

The most beautiful and lovable thing on earth is a little child; is it any wonder that the heart aches hardest when the little one, the brightest star in the world's ornaments, suffers in the grasp of a terrible disease:

All can therefore understand the bitter and heart-felt grief of Mrs. H. H. Watson of 152 Bloomingdale St., Worcester, Mass., when her darling little four-year-old child, a child of most singular sweetness and beauty, was seized with severe and serious nervous disease, and parents alone can appreciate the depth of her joy and thankfulness when the little idol of her heart was suddenly snatched back from the grave, as it were, after doctors and friends had given up all bope.

We will let the happy mother tell the story.

"My little daughter, Ethel May, was terribly and alarmingly sick. She had twenty-six convulsions in two years. Her nerves were very weak, her appetite very bad; she could not sleep nights, her limbs would draw up, and she suffered, oh, so much! She was as yellow as saffron, and weak and delicate.

"Our local doctors gave her up, saying she could not be cured.

"But thanks to a wonderful medicine she is now perfectly well and healthy. This remedy is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it has completely cured my little girl."

LITTLE ETHEL MAY WATSON.

Another grateful mother is Mrs. Henry Fry, who resides at 4 Flint Place, South Boston, Mass. She too had a daughter who suffered terribly from St. Vitus Dance an alarming nervous affection, but by the same marvellous remedy, her child has also been restored to perfect health.

Here is what she says:

"My daughter, twelve years old, became effected with St. Vitus Dance. I at once placed her under the care of physicians at the Boston Dispensary, where she was treated for three months. She grew worse until she entirely lost her speech, and the right arm became useless, I tried other remedies without benefit.

"Finally I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and before finishing one bottle she could talk. She has now used six bottles and she talks as well as ever, has perfect use of her arm, and is wonderfully improved in all respects.

"The effect of this wonderful medicine in her case has excited great interest in many neighbors and friends who are acquainted with the fact."

With such evidence of the marvellous power to cure disease that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy possesses, no mother who regards the wellfare of her child will hesitate for an instant to give it this great medicine. A cure is sure. The remedy can be got at the druggists and is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless to give to children of any age. It is the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the eminent specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted free in regard to any case, personally of by letter.

LEAF BY LEAF.

The dropping of the leaves is not always caused by the ending of summer, or the advent of the fall season, but indeed by many causes. So with the health and life of the human being. One by one they are carried to an early grave. You take a cold and say, "Oh well, it is nothing but a cold," and so it is, but if not checked in time and neglected, it leads to consumption and other diseases. Prevent it, stop it by usiug a pure rye whiskey. Ministers, physicians and Hospital supeintendents agree in recommending as a perfect stimulant, Klein's Silver Age or Duquesne Ryes. The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.22 per full quart sold by Schloss Williamsport Pa.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM, of Indiana, wants to debate the tariff with Gov. McKinley. Bynum is the man who got complicated with the Reed rules and was censured at the bar of the House in consequence. An admiring Indiana Democrat says, "Bynum is perhaps the most popular Democrat in Indiana today, and is looked upon as the coming man in the State." Not while that great and typical Democrat William S. Holman, remains standing on the Lawrenceburg embankment. Bynum may make a worthy successor to Holman some day, but he can't debate the tariff with Gov. McKinley.

GEN WILLIAM COGSWELL, of the Salem, Mass., district, and one of the ablest men on the Republican side in the House of Representatives, being asked for his opinion of what would prove the controlling questions in the coming campaign in that State, replied:

"I believe that Massachusetts can and will be carried handsomely by the Republicans by a full and intelligent discussion of the principles and benefits of the American system of protection, and upon the able and patriotic administration both at home and abroad of President Harrison, which the republican party stands for, as against the policy of free trade and the utterly weak and vacillating foreign policy of Mr. Cleveland's last administration, which the Democratic party stands for."

If General Cogswell had been asked to speak for the entire North he could not have presented the situation more clearly.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is the kind of man when he has been struck. He candidly admites that the tariff is the only issue in the campaign that interests every body, and does not talk the usual nonsense about carrying Ohio for his party, though he does venture the assertion that Illinois is "as doubtful as any Western States." The ex Governor had an experience that is an education in itself, the tariff and McKinley being concerned in about equal parts.

—The teachers of the public schools of Philipsburg held a lawn festival on the school house grounds last Saturday, Sept 10. Ice cream, cake, coffee sandwiches were served. The proceeds were devoted to purchasing a carpet for the ladies waiting room and the school office.

IF the anxiety of Southern Democrats to get the votes of the negroes goes on progressing, as the Alabama election indicates, nothing but a "force bill" will suit them, and if the Federal Government does not adopt one the Southern States will be framing them for themselves. In Alabama it was a case of "court the 'nigger' votes, or the Democrats are defeated."

ALLEN W. THURMAN, son of the Old Roman, frankly stated in Chicago the other day that he thought the proper thing for the Democrats in Ohio to do would be to shut up the state headquarters and quit pretending to try.

ADLAI STEVENSON had fun with the boys when he was in New York. Judging from the kind of speach he made in Bloomington (Ills.) the other day he is now going to allow the boys to have fun with him.

—While the publishers of some magazines and periodicals in this country and Europe make offer and present to their readers gift pictures which may not, be works of art, the GODEY PUBLISHING CO., of 21 Park Row, New York, announce that they will present to each purchaser of GODEY'S MAGAZINE. published in its new form September 15th (for October), with an art subject which is worthy of its name, and which is so beautiful, in conception, drawing and coloring that the picture will be in great demand by all art lovers: The subject is known as "Godey's Idea of the 'World's Fair." and the artist, W. Granville Smith, is widely known as one of America's most promising and talented colorists. The publishers wish it understood that, in addition to the magnificent October number, retailing for 25 cents, this beautiful picture (size 7x29 inches) will be given free as a supplement.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of B. Franklin Garbrick, deceased; Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of his Administrators of said Estate to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at the Office of Clement Dale, Esq., in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M, when and where all parties interested may attend, or be debaned coming in on said fund.

J. A. HARPER
26--3t. Auditor.

TELEGRAPHY.

A young man or woman who desires to become a Telegraph operator, may hear of an unusual opportunity to learn by addressing W. W. DUNLAP, 606 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 23 24 4t

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre From her 10th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO., Fremont, O.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712.

FOR SALE.—A Truss for children from two weeks to four years old. Pronounced by one of the best physicians in Bellefonte to be the best article known for the use it is intended. Will not hurt the child or prevent it from growing, and is waaranted to cure the trouble. Apply to Charles Garrett, No 230 S. Spring street, Bellefonte. Prices reasonable V23 No27 tf

EUREKA!

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23-25-26-28-35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE

M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

Iron City College.

NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,

36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

"WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE." BEGIN YOUR HOUSEWORK BY BUYING A CAKE OF

SAPOLIO.

SAPOLIO IS A SOLID CAKE OF SCOURING SOAP USED FOR ALL CLEANING PURPOSES. 23 36 2y

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

——DISEASES OF THE——

Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM

——WILL BE AT——

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

SATURDAYS—JUNE 25, JULY 23, AUG. 20, SEPT. 17, OCT. 15, NOV. 12, DEC. 10, JAN. 7, FEB. 4, MAR. 4, APR. 1 & 29, MAY 27, JUNE 24. ALSO

ONE DAY ONLY.

Examination and Consultation FREE to Everybody.

They will visit this county every four weeks, thus saving their patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as they are the only physicians and surgeons in the country who carry their own manakins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make it plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give their numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult these distinguished physicians whose duties at the Institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.
I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth. she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no choroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.
THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.
Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.
Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.
Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.
WM. ROSENBERGER,
18 Muskingum St.,
June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

WE THOUGHT SHE COUEDN'T LIVE BUT A FEW MONTHS LONGER.

My daughter has been under Dr. Salm's treatment for catarrh for six months, before that time her breath smelled fearfully, she was pale, weak and emaciated, and we thought she couldn't live but a few months longer; however, to-day she is entirely cured from that fearful malady and is in good health as anyone may wish for, not a vestige of the catarrh being apparent. Thanks to Dr Salm's wonderful treatment. AUGUST PETERS.
April 4, 1890 P. O. Box, 460, Massillon.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electrolysis, Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

Our Advertisement will Appear Twice Before Each Visit

AN OFFICIAL CONFESSION.

Official statement by William S. Holman, Chairman Appropriations Committee of the House, August 8.

I admit that the result of the present session of Congress will not fully meet the expectations of the Democratic party.

The New York *World* is attempting to inaugurate a hurrah campaign after rainbows in the West, and is obtaining subscriptions to a considerable Democratic campaign fund for that purpose. Its reasons for doing so are not reassuring to the Democratic cause. Says the *World*.

"New York is a doubtful State at best. More than 1,500,000 votes for Presidential electors will be cast in this State on the 8th of November. Who can fortell the result? Cleveland's plurality in 1884 was only 1,047. Harrison's pluralty in 1888 was only 13,002. The assumption that either can rely safely upon a plurality in 1892 is absurd. Conditions and men's minds may change between now and November to the one or the other an overwhelming majority. But this is only a remote possibility. There is every reason to believe that New York will remain to the day of election a doubtful State.

"To blind ourselves to this obvious fact would serve only to cripple the party in its struggle for supremacy.,

That means that the Democrats, having no hope of New York State, are looking to the still less hopeful West to save them.

MR. ADLAI. E STEVENSON has an idea that the ax is mightier than the pen, but when it comes to acknowledging a letter declaring an intention to support the Democratic ticket Adlai is no slouch himself. There is not the same sonorous ponderosity that marks the periods of the head of the ticket, but there is business.

FRANK C. CHURCHILL, chairman of the Republican State Committees of New Hampshire, embodies the right spirit to insure success in his circular address to the chairmen of the minor committee in the State. Says he:

"The meeting of the State convention must find the Republican force in New Hampshire in thorough alignment, fully equipped, and ready for action. This is to be a campaign of aggression, not one of the defense, and I am relying upon the Republicans of your town to be found in the front rank. I desire from you a comprehensive statement of the situation in your locality—I desire to learn our points of weakness and of strength. The former we will eliminate, the latter we shall fortify. The campaign of 1892 will be a memorable one. It will find the leaders of the former battle again pitted against each other. It will be fought upon clearly defined issues in which the Republican party holds the right. In it the Democracy will battle for its very existence. The enemy is desperate, and none more so than the Democrats of New Hampshire, but we shall succeed."

INDIANA is to have an unsurpassed Republican rally at Elwood in that State to celebrate the founding of a great tin plate factory there. This factory has orders ahead for many carloads of tin plates and is a striking object lesson for the thousands of persons who will attend the meeting to hear Gov. McKinley speak.

A Brooklyn girl, sixteen years of age and a member of a family of a refinment and wealth, left her home ten weeks ago under very peculiar circumstances. The effort of the police and private detectives to find her have been in vain though they have been stimulated by the offer of a reward of $500. The only reason assigned for her disappearance is that her parents insisted on her securing a liberal education while she desired to become a skilled cook and good housekeeper. Although attending school she has for years prepared the nice dishes for the family, made her dresses, trimmed her bonnets and taken charge of her rooms. She has a taste for these things and desired to gratify it. It is believed that she has gone to some distant town where, under an assumed name, she has secured employment. It is a pity that there are not more girls like her in this country and that their parents do not encourage them to follow their own inclinations.

Go to the Eureka Grocery, High street, next door to post office for your groceries there you will find good goods and reasonable prices.

THE New York *Times* reasons that the fall in price of linseed oil since the McKinley law from 57 cents to 34 cents is not due to protection but to the production of an enormous crop of flax seed." It would be just as consistant to argue that the fall in price of woolen was not due to protection, but to the production of an enormous crop of woolens. Protection begets home competition. That is what it is intended to do.

JUST as Mr. Whitney gets things patched up in New York between the Hill people and the anti-snappers, a stitch gives away somewhere and the whole thing becomes unpatched again.

FROM the benighted regions of Arkansas comes the bitter assertion that a member of the Peoples' party is regarded as being "as obnoxious as a reconstruction Republican." This is the way it is telegraphed, though probably the Arkansas Democrats liken the obnxoious personage to an "abolitionist." Arkansas has hardly arrived abreast of the war period yet.

It is a custom with foreign nations when they come into unpleasant collision with our State Department to accuse the President of the United States of being animated by petty political consideration rather than by patriotism. This comes partly from malice and irritation at their helplessness in face of the firmness and justice which characterize this Government, and partly from a hope of exciting opposition to the administration at home among the President's political opponents. This cheap and flabby opposition is just now hurled at President Harrison by Canadian newspapers on acconnt of his proclamation of retaliatory tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the canals of the upper klaes If any Democrat has had the courage to try and make political capital by condemning the President's action in this matter he has been promptly surppessed by the fool-killer. There are wise enough heads in the Democratic party to know that President Harrison's course in this has been marked by firmness and patriotism and that any failure to sustain him will redound on the heads of those who attempt it.

The latest quarterly volume issued by the proprietors of New York's fashionable society journal has just appeared, and is equally as captivating in regard to matter as its predecessors. The riskiness of some of the stories is so delicately covered, and the stories themselves so charmingly told, that they are in nowise repulsive. Clever verses and bonsmots go to complete a volume that will no doubt be as widely welcomed by the public as were the previous numbers.

As the contract for the labor of Tennessee convicts are released, it is found that there is no place to confine the convicts, and there seems nothing to do but turn them loose. This hurts the Republican chances of carrying Tennessee if they are allowed to vote.

A Good Republican Gun.

One of the very best Republican "guns" for this 1892 campaign, or any other campaign, is E.V. Smalley's "History of the Republican Party." It is much more than a mere campaign book, in fact is a most valuable history, for every citizen of every party. It deals with the history of parties from the foundations of the government, down to the present year, giving brief sketches of the most noted lead, every Republican platform from the first to the last, and a vast fund of valuable information. It appeals especially to the "thinking voter", every one of whom ought to read it. Of course no worker in the campaign is equipped without a copy of it, more than a carpenter would be without his saw, or a hunter without his gun. Mr. Smalley is a writer of rare ability, a long-time intimate friend of Garfield, Blaine and other leaders, staff correspondent of the New-York Tribune, etc., and thus richly fitted for writing such a work. Another good thing about the book, John B. Alden, 57 Rose St., New York, and therefore to be had at a low price, only 56 cents, postpaid. His catalogue, over 100 pages, of choice books to be had for 2 cents ought to be in the hands of every lover of good books.

Farmers, Save Your Cedar Trees.

Every land-owner with cedar among his timber would do well to see that none of it is cut down to waste, for it is a wood that is in great demand and the price of which is likely to go up very steadily. Florida has made millions of dollars out of of its cedar, and other States can and will follow suit, for the number of pencils manufactured is getting greater every year, and this is the only kind of wood that can be used with any prospect of success in the process. More than half the wood cut for pencils is shipped to Germany, where more than half the world's supply is actually turned out, and both France and England also take large quantities. The pencil manufacturing interests is the easiest possible to control, there being less than 30 manufactures in the entire world, and, until recently the trust that had been formed worked like a charm. One of the members has since broken away, and competition has resulted in easier prices, but the out-put has increased in consequence of the removal of some of the restrictions on production, and more cedar wood is being exported than ever.

SAM SMALL SHOT.

The Rev Sam Small, the temperance evangelist, who has been in Vincennes Ind for several days expounding the doctrines of prohibition, was shot in the thigh Monday night at Hazleton, fifteen miles south of that city. The Prohibitionists have been holding meetings at Hazleton, and as Small was to speak in Vincennes on Sunday, he was invited to Hazleton to speak on Monday night

At the evening session a crowd of toughs from the White River bottoms rushed in and broke up the meeting, and it was found impossible to continue the services. The meeting was adjourned. Mr. Small went to his hotel and was about to retire when some one fired a revolver through the window, hitting the evangelist in the thigh, producing a serious wound. No attempt is being made to arrest the perpetrators.

The ball came from a Flobert rifle. Small was able to leave on next morning's train and seemed more than hurt.

THE ONLY PICTURE EVER PAINTED BY A PRESIDENT'S WIFE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

It may not be known to everyone that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is one of the best of American flower-Painters. Since she has occupied her position of lady of the White House, howrver, her public duties have largely prevented the exercise of her artistic genius; but in taht period she has found leisure to paint one of the loveliest representations of flower-life that ever came from an artist's brush,-amagnificent group of orchids on a procelain panel, with tha broad and kindly spirit which has marked her career, she has presented this single production of her scant leisureto the public, and Demorest's Magazine has the hono of being the medium through which this painting is offered to the mothers' wives and daughters, of America, to whom it i lovingly dedicated.

There is no taint of politics in it: it is simply the tribute of a good woman's love for the woman of her nation, superbly expressed in color and form,-the foremost women of the Republic cementing, by means her art, her sisterhood with all others of her sex in the land.

Mrs. Harrison's Painting has been reproduced in the highest style of art, of the same size as the original(11½x15 inches) and is an absolutely perfect counterpart n every particular, to the faintest tint o color, and even to the peculiar texture of the procelain.

With each copy ot DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for October one of these wonderful reproductions of "A WHITE HOUSE ORCHID", PAINTED BY THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE, in the White House, in to be Presented FREE.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH FOR SEPTEMBER.

The September number of The COTTAGE HEARTH is full of good things and among them we notice an unusually good story by MARGARET SIDNEY, the scene being laid in Nantucket-one of the quaintest old places in America. The fourth and last of the series of travel sketches in the heart of England is given us by A BOHEMIAN. As a general thing but little is known of the life our American fishermen lead,and the account Alfred F.Coulter gives of ATRIP TO THE GEORGES will there-fore be of great interests. The regular departments are filled with timely hints, and EDITH ROBERSON in "Home Dressmaking" tells mothers what the latest things are and how to make them. The September number is excellently illustrated. (W.A. Wibe & CO., Boston, Mass.)

A PRETTY SURPRISE.

A beautifally illustrated and charmingly bound editionof longfellow's "Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous Poems in the language just published, is a pretty surprise for book-lovers. It is in largetype,i numerous and excellent illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, giltedges, remarkably hand some cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments. No illustrated edition has ever before been published at less cost than $1.50, and that is about what you might "guess" the price of this to be, but it isn't-it sells for only 19 cents! plus 6cents for postage, if by mail. This covers only about the actual cost of manufacture by the 100 000, millions the publisher's object being, not profit, but to show the book-loving millions what he can do. His publications are not sold by dealers, but only direct; catalogue, over 100 pages, a literary curiosity in its way is sent for a-2cent stamp. Every home in the land ought to have a copy of this Evangeline, so charming as a poem, as a collection of artistic illustrations, and as a product of the bookmaknig art. Address, JOHN B ALDEN, Publisher, 57 Rose St.,New YorK.

THEY say of a political leader in Texas that he carries the vote of the State in his hip pocket,

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SUNDAY PAPERS.

The Sunday papers will arrive in Bellefonte on Sunday afternoon hereafter between three and four o'clock, regular subscribers can reseive then by leaving their order with Dunhamo News Depot No 7 North High St. 23—31 tf.

DEMOCRATS are begging for public subscriptions to the campaign and—not because they have not got lots of money but because they want lots more.

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

I suffered from a severe cold in my head for months and could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my Cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

So long as they have David B. Hill in New York and Isaac P. Gray in Indiana the Democrats can feel sure of having a pair of breaches.

FEMALE WEAKNESS,—SURE CURE.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 30 4t

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A RELATIONSHIP PROBLEM.

Two ladies out walking met a gentleman; he raised his hat to one, and the other said: "Do you know that gentleman?" The other lady replied his mother was my mother's only child. The publishers of the LADIES' PICTORAL WEEKLY will give an elegant CHICKERING PIANO valued at five hundred dollars to the first person telling the relationship existing between the gentleman and lady speaking last An elegant suit of PARLOR FURNITURE, valued at two hundred dollars will be given for second correct answer. A first class combination ladies or gentleman's BICYCLE valued at one hundred and thirty-five dollars, will be given for third correct answer. An elegant suit of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, valued at seventy-five dollars dollars will be given to fourth correct answer. Ten elegant GOLD WATCHES (good movement) will be given for each of the next ten correct answers, and a VALUABLE PRIZE will be given to EVERY Person that answers this problem correctly. We are publishing the very best and handsomest Ladies' Weekly publication for the price on the continents it equals all the high priced weekly publications, and our object in awarding these prizes is to introduce it into new homes and make permament subscribers. We guarantee that every person answering this problem correctly will receive a valuable prize that will enable us to secure their friends as subscribers. Every one Answering must enclose one dollar for a six months trial subscription to the LADIES PICTORAL WEEKLY. which is published by a perfectly reliable firm Prizes will de sent promptly and just as represented. Contestants should answer to-day as date of post-mark counts and this advertisment appeared all over the country on the same day. Prizes will be sent free of customs duty. Address LADIES PICTORAL WEEKLY, "H" Toronto, Canada.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

A citizen in a Southern town had a vicious neighbor, and he went to the mayor of the town about it. The mayor couldn't quite see his way to have him arrested.

"But," pleaded the citizen, "he's a common thief."

"So I hear," asserted the mayor.

"And he's served a term for trying to kill a man."

"Yes."

"And been arrested in his old home for assult and battery."

"Yes."

"And he was shot once in a watermelon patch at midnight."

"Yes; but that is all past," said the mayor, shaking his head.

The citizen reflected a moment.

"He's a Republican," he said.

The mayor beamed.

"That's all right," he exclaimed, "we will have him locked up at once."

Right or Wrong.

Which will you have? It does seem as if some folks prefer to have the last condition of the liver rather than the first. They perpetually dose themselves with purgatives totally without virtue as alteratives of liver trouble. Hostetter's Stomacx Bitters is the successful candidate for the people's choice, and yet, popular and well known as it is, there are unfortunates who keep on trying the drastic remedies of former days. It is to the intelligent portion of the public that the well known and long tried properities of the Bitters appeal. Reason should be guided by experience in the matter of medication. "The best guide to our feet is the lamp of experience," said a great patriot of the early revolutionary period, and the exclamation is pregnant with truth. For over a third of a century the Bitters daily has met with the endorsement of people suffering from liver complaint, malaria,

---

I would like to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longenecker of Union Deposit, Penn.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,

EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 29th. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Pa.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.

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Published 1st day of September, December, March and June.

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☞ This brilliant Quarterly is *not* made up from the *current* year's issues of TOWN TOPICS, but contains the best stories, sketches, burlesques, poems, witticisms, etc., from the *back numbers* of that unique journal, admittedly the crispest, raciest, most complete, and to all MEN AND WOMEN the most interesting weekly ever issued.

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Wall Paper from one cent a bolt; better grades 2c, 3c, 4c. Gilt paper 3, 4, 4½ & 5c F. L. WILSON, Rochester, Pa. 36 3t

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Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by

DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.

A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 36 3m.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
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That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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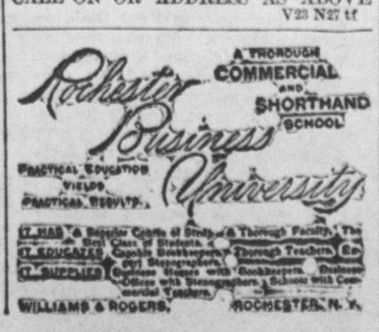

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Mixed wheat per bushel	80
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	30
Barley	50
Cloverseed, fair to good	7.80
do prime and extra prime	8 00
do choice	8.40
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10.00
" prime timothy " "	12.00
" choice " " "	15.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	40
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	16 — 20
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	12
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	13
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	8
Lard, leaf, per pound	10
Lard, country, per pound	8
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Fleur, per sack	1 25

WANTED—SALESMAN: Salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurseryman, Rochester, New York. 30 4t

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The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

ALL HYENAS ARE NOT COWARDS.

Illustrative Encounters with Them in Somaliland.

Hyenas are noted as great cowards, but I have come across a few exceptions, says a writer in the *Field*. When about sixty miles from Berbera, on my return journey, I camped close to a Somali zareba. Soon the head men came in and asked me to shoot a pack of six hyenas, as they had killed a great many sheep and goats. That morning they killed two sheep, and the same night jumped into the zareba and carried off a sheep and badly bit a young cow.

Next morning I saw two Somali men running after a hyena with spears, but he only kept about 100 yards in front, and as soon as they stopped he did the same and had a look at them, and on their returning he quietly walked on.

I was busy with a Koodoo head at the time, so did not go after him, but evidently he wanted to see what I was doing, and so came toward me. When about 100 yards off I put a bullet through his shoulders.

So much for No. 1. He knew how far a Somali could throw a spear, but not how far a rifle would carry.

Next day at noon we heard a great shouting about a mile off. After a while I made out that a lion had killed one of my camels. I took the 4:50 express and started off. On arriving on the scene I found it was not a lion but a hyena, and that the camel was not dead but badly bitten on the hind parts.

A woman said the hyena was behind some low bushes about 150 yards off. The bushes, three in number, were only 2 1-2 feet high and on an open plain. As the Somali men had been making a great noise I said nothing would stop there. However, I went to have a look, and when about 70 yards off the bush, up came a head and took a good look at me, and then went down slowly like a lion crouching. I went 20 yards closer, when up came the head to have another look. I took a steady aim, and next moment an express bullet between the eyes of a hyena finished him.

He was a very large and fat beast, with a good coat of hair, and a good portion of a sheep in his inside.

Now I could imagine one going for a camel if starved, but not when fat, and at midday, with a man and woman accompanying the camels—a thick bush within 200 yards on the left, if he had wanted to get away. Instead of doing so he kept in the open country, with three bushes hardly large enough to conceal him, and then held his ground until shot dead. I think it showed great pluck. End of No. 2.

In the night the men heard some of the others howling, so at daylight I went over to where I shot No. 2, and there, sure enough, were three more hyenas.

Just then one of the three picked up the dead one by the back and carried it in his mouth, with his head thrown up to keep it off the ground, only the feet trailing. He took it about sixty yards and put it under a bush. I lay still for a few minutes, and then the vultures came down, but the three hyenas drove them off. I then sat up and one of them saw me. As they were only 125 yards off, however, I had a good shot, and a hollow bullet behind the shoulder finished No. 3. The other two made off, so I left them.

In the afternoon one of my Somali men said there was a hyena keeping off the vultures. I went out with the glass, and saw he had taken the last dead one about 200 yards up a stony hill, with some large rocks on the top. He was just going back to the rocks, after having made a sortie upon the vultures. I then went up toward the rocks, when out he came, and took a good look, standing facing me.

It was a long shot, over 200 yards; but by good luck I put a bullet in the center of his throat, killing him. This made the fourth. Next morning I went to take a look, and there was one with the dead one shot the day before.

Big Shoes.

A New York shoemaker recently made for Miss Fanny Mills of Ohio a pair of shoes, size 30. Measurement, 22 inches; instep, 22 inches; heel, 25 inches; ankle, 20 inches. The shoes made for Miss Ella Ewing of Fairmount, Ill., measured eighteen and a half inches in length. The young lady, who is but 18 years of age, cannot purchase ready-made shoes, but is compelled to have them made specially for her. There is enough in one of the heels to build five pairs of ordinary ladies' shoes, and the leather in each shoe would be sufficient, if it could all be utilized, to make thirty pairs of ordinary shoes. Miss Ewing is nearly eight feet in height and weighs 245 pounds. Mr. Cooper, a saloon keeper in Buffalo, N. Y., has a foot seventeen inches in length. There is a man resident in Yorkshire reported to be wearing shoes sixteen inches in length. A Georgia shoemaker has recently accomplished a big feet in shoemaking. For a pair of shoes it took a piece of leather containing 1,040 square inches to make the uppers, and one of 1,960 square inches to make the shoes, or exactly 3,000 square inches of leather altogether. If the leather contained in that pair of shoes were cut into strips an eight of an inch wide it would make a string 24,000 inches long. The soles of this gigantic pair of shoes are fourteen inches long and five and a half inches wide. The two combined tipped the scales at exactly eight and a half pounds.—*Our Homestead.*

Impressed Upon Their Minds.

Anciently, in many parts of France, when a sale of land took place, it was the custom to leave twelve adult witnesses accompanied by twelve little boys, and when the price of the land was paid and the surrender took place the ears of the boys were pulled and they were beaten severely, so that the pain thus inflicted should make an impression upon their memory, and, if required afterwards, they might bear witness to the sale.

"Wild-Beast" Stories in the Country.

Country people are as eager to accept any rumor of a strange and dangerous creature in the woods as they are to believe in a ghost-story. They want it to be true; it gives them something to think about and talk about. It is to their minds like strong drink to their palates. It gives a new interest to the woods, as the ghost-story gives a new interest to the old house.

A few years ago the belief became current in our neighborhood that a dangerous wild animal lurked in the woods about, now here, now there. It had been seen in the dusk. Some big dogs had encountered it in the night, and one of them was nearly killed. Then a calf and a sheep were reported killed and partly devoured.

Women and children became afraid to go through the woods, and then men avoided them after sundown. One day as I passed an Irishman's shanty that stood in an opening in the woods, his wife came out with a pail and begged leave to accompany me as far as the spring, which lay beside the road some distance into the woods. She was afraid to go alone for water on account of the "wild baste." Then to cap the climax of wild rumors, a horse was killed. One of my neighbors, an intelligent man and a good observer, went up to see the horse. He reported that a great gash had been eaten in the top of the horse's neck, that its back was bitten and scratched, and that he was convinced it was the work of some wild animal like a panther, which had landed upon the horse's back and fairly devoured it alive. The horse had run up and down the field trying to escape, and finally, in its desperation, had plunged headlong off a high stone wall by the barn and been killed. It was impossible that we should have a panther in the midst of us, or, if we had, that it would attack and kill a horse. But how eagerly the people believed it! It tasted good. It tasted good to me, too, but I could not believe it. It soon turned out that the horse was killed by another horse, a vicious beast that had fits of murderous hatred toward its kind. The sheep and calf was probably not killed at all, and the big dogs had had a fight among themselves. So the panther legend faded out, and our woods became as tame and humdrum as before. We cannot get up anything that will hold, and have to make the most of such small deer as coons, foxes, and woodchucks.—*John Burroughs in the Century.*

A Call from a Coon.

I have had but one call from a coon, that I am aware of, and I fear we did not treat him with due hospitality. He took up his quarters for the day in a Norway spruce, the branches of which nearly brushed the house. I had noticed that the dog was very curious about that tree all the afternoon. After dinner his curiosity culminated in repeated loud and confident barking. Then I began an investigation, expecting to find a strange cat, or at most a red squirrel. But a moment's scrutiny revealed his coonship. Then how to capture him became the problem. A long pole was procured, and I sought to dislodge him from his hold. The skill with which he maintained himself amid the branches excited our admiration. But after a time he dropped lightly to the ground, not in the least disconcerted, and at once on his guard against both man and beast. The dog was a coward and dared not face him. When the coon's attention was diverted the dog would rush in; then one of us would attempt to seize the coon's tail, but he faced about so quickly, his black eyes gleaming, that the hand was timid about seizing him. Only but finally in his skirmishing with the dog I caught him by the tail and bore him safely to an open flour-barrel, and he was our prisoner. Much amusement my little boy and I anticipated with him. He partook of food that same day, and on the second day would eat the chestnuts in our presence. Never did he show the slightest fear of us or of anything, but he was unwearied in his efforts to regain his freedom. After a few days we put a strap upon his neck and kept him tethered by a chain. But in the night, by dint of some hocus-pocus, he got the chain unsnapped and made off, and is now, I trust, a patriarch of his tribe, wearing a leather necktie.—*John Burroughs, in the Century.*

The Only Way Out.

The bible story that all things are made for a purpose is the only excuse for the existence of the dude and the practical joker. God, in his infinite wisdom, has some purpose in allowing them to exist, but man is too obtuse to see the cause.

The dude—well, nothing need be said about the dude.

But the practical joker is open to any remarks that anybody feels disposed to offer. He is, to start with, the making of a first-class idiot. A man who has sense enough to know that he is not at liberty to amuse himself at the expense of lives, the happiness and the health of others could never be a practical joker.

He would stop to ask himself if harm might result from his idiotic attempts to amuse himself at the expense of his neighbors, and once he should stop to consider he would see that his folly foreran danger. No man of sense would attempt to frighten his neighbor so seriously as to cause his death. No man who has as much brain as the fellow whose head burst because he got an idea in it would even point a gun at a companion and threaten to shoot in order to joke a little. It is only a thoughtless, brainless ass who will wound a sensitive person's feelings with a stupid joke, paying no attention to the consequences.

The practical joker was made for something, but what it was is a mystery. He never gives any evidence of it. It is accepted as a fact merely on the general principle that the Creator makes no mistakes.—*Bradford Era.*

THE DUKE OF YORK WAS SPANKED.

A Fellow Midshipman Administered the Castigation.

If the duke of York ever comes to the throne of England his subjects will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he has a practical knowledge, to his cost, I may add, of the meaning of the good, old-fashioned word spanking, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy.

When serving as a midshipman he declined one night to turn out, as he should have done, to go on watch. His fellow middy, whom he was designated to relieve, and who wanted to turn in, endeavored to arouse the prince.

The latter, after receiving two or three good shakings, suddenly opened his eyes, swore a big oath, and let drive his fist at his fellow middy's right eye. The young fellow made no response, but returned to his post, resumed his watch and thus did duty for the prince.

But on the following day he stated his case and showed his eye to his comrades. The midshipmen held a drum-head court-martial, found the prince guilty, and sentenced him to be spanked by the lad whose eye he had blackened.

Accordingly the royal culprit was seized by four of the seniors and held face downward on a table, while the midshipman with the disfigured optic, his sleeves rolled up to his elbows, carried out the sentence of the midshipmen's court until his hands smarted.

When the prince was released he was furious with rage and threatened vengeance, but in a day or two he thought better of it and came to his messmate who had spanked him and apologized for the blow which he had given him.

The midshipman accepted his apology and tendered his own in return for the spanking which he had administered.

During the remainder of the cruise the prince put on no airs, but was as agreeable and charming a young fellow as could be. There is no doubt that he was benefited by the spanking.

The Necessity of Allowances.

"I wish all husbands and fathers would make their wives and daughters allowances of money each week or month, so that, in a measure, they would be independent and not feel hesitancy in making their own purchases as they please," said Mrs. Jenness Miller. "It does not follow that the amount must be large. But the mere handling of the money makes one feel more independent. It is not a pleasant thing for women to have to ask their husbands for every dollar they spend. It makes them feel cheap, and very often the money is given grudgingly. Wives should be independent in money matters. If they have not been brought up with a thorough understanding as to how to spend money and how to save it, their husbands can do no better work than to teach them the value of a dollar. I would urge upon fathers and mothers the necessity for educating their daughters in the full knowledge of money values, and after they have become thoroughly familiar with the matter they should be allowed to exercise their own discretion in their allowances. One reason why so many American women are spendthrifts is that they have never had proper education in the expending of money, and fathers and mothers are responsible for this, not husbands and fathers who toil in the offices and shops the whole day, and who often find difficulty in earning enough to support their families decently, without trying to save anything for an evil day."

On the Western Limited.

Bride—"Now, don't let people know we are on our wedding tour. Act as if you didn't care a snap for me."

Groom—"Um! that won't do nowadays, my dear. People will think we're on our divorce tour."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Gave a Receipt for a Kiss.

"I was never kissed by a woman but once in my life—by which I mean that that kiss made me forget all others."

"Describe it," said a Philadelphia *Inquirer* man to the speaker.

"Impossible. It was at Richfield Springs. I was a handsome fellow in those days, and had had several desperate flirtations with young girls. So I didn't think anything of it one evening while sitting on the veranda, in a rather dark corner, to feel a pair of soft arms suddenly clasped around my neck and a mouth of thrilling fragrance and a wonderful aptitude in kissing set upon my lips. When I came to my senses I threw my arms around the beautiful unknown, but a low voice whispered: 'Be generous and let me go!' I obliged. A month or more afterward, when I had returned to town, I received a dainty little anonymous note telling me that that kiss had been the result of a lark of several young married women, who held an indignation meeting and protested against the conduct of the young girls who had set a cordon around me and claimed me as their special property. So it was resolved that one of the indignation band should be chosen by lot to carry a kiss to me, and I was now requested to receipt for it. The receipt was inclosed and read as follows:

"'Received on the hotel veranda at Richfield Springs, at 9:30 in the evening of July 17, 188—, one kiss in good condition, from unknown lips.'"

Lights Up the Target.

The Italian ordnance deparment has been offered, it is said, the sole right of purchasing a new conical projectile which, on being fired from a canon and striking an object, produces a luminous disc of high candle power. It is possible to throw the projectile over six miles, thereby effecting the sudden lighting up of the enemy's position by night.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MAN PREDOMINATES.

In Uncle Sam's Domain There Are More Male Than Female Residents.

The population in this country is pretty well divided between the two sexes, although according to a bulletin just issued from the census office there are about 1,500,000 more males than females in the 62,500,000 of population. In the New England and middle states there are 45,000 more females than males. In the south middle section, including the district, the females outnumber the males by some 20,000. While in the northern central section of the country as far west as Nebraska the males are in the majority by over 800,000, in the south central portion this excess reaches only about 200,000. In the western section of the country the predominance of the males is shown by a majority of over 500,000, says an exchange.

In the District of Columbia the males number only 109,584, while the females number 120,808; 51.21 per cent of the total population returned in 1890 are males and 48.79 per cent are females. In 1880 the males represented 50.88 per cent and the females 49.12 per cent. The percentages of males and females in 1870 were about the same as those just stated for 1880, or 50.56 per cent for males and 49.44 per cent for females, while in 1860 they were very similar to those given for 1890, or 51.16 per cent for males and 48.84 per cent for females. The excess of males over females in 1890 is 1,513,510 as against an excess in 1880 of 881,857. In 1870 the males only exceeded the females by 428,759, whereas in 1860 there were 727,087 more males than females. In 1850 the males exceeded the females by 483,444. The very large excess of males in 1890 is readily accounted for by the greatly increased number of immigrants who have come to this country since 1880, over three-fifths of the entire number of immigrants being males.

The Camerist and the Squaw.

A Presbyterian divine recently visited this city only to have a somewhat startling experience. While near the Union Station he thought it would be a fine thing to shoot his kodak at a Ute squaw; but when the squaw saw the kodak pointed toward her she thought that she was being bewitched, and, pulling a large knife from under her dress, she made a desperate lunge for the dominie. He saw what was coming, and dropped the kodak in his fright and made a very undignified dive for the other side of the street. The squaw captured the witch instrument, and, after demolishing it, replaced her knife with a satisfactory grunt and marched trumphantly away.—*Denver News.*

Artesian borings have recently proved successful in Sahara.

$50 TO $60 A WEEK.

A bright energetic man or woman wanted to sell an article of Great Value to every one. Sells at sight in city or country. $600 is no exaggerated amount for you to make in the next 90 days and have a solid income thereafter besides. A good Job. A Bonanza. Write at once. G. G. Glower, Mgr. 216 S. 3rd St., Phila, Pa.

THAT BABY OF MINE,

Auntie, three months ago had the salt rheum so bad that his head was a mass of sores, and I had begun to lose all hopes of raising him, but my druggist recommended Sulphur Bitters, and to-day he is as fat and chipper as any baby you ever saw, and he has not a sore on his head, and just think that after paying out so much, that a few dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters should cure him.—*Mrs. J. C. Hall, Lowell.*

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

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USED THEM IN HIS BLOW-GUN.

Doctor—"Well, my fine little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure the pills I left for you would cure you. How did you take them, in water or in cake?"

Boy—"Oh, I used them in my blow-gun."

The little fellow put the nasty, great, griping, old-fashioned pills to a good use. At most, all his internal economy needed was a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, and are gently aperient, or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a laxative, only one tiny Pellet is required.

The "Pellets" cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

The "Pellets" are purely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the cheapest pill, sold by druggists, because they are *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or their price (25 cents a vial) is refunded. Can you ask more?

EMINENT FACTS.

The question is often asked and scarcely ever answered, why whiskey made now is not as pure and reliable as it was forty yars ago. It is never the less a fact that it is, made purer and better to-day than at that time. With the improved methods fusil oil and other impurities are entirely eliminated. A sworn statement as to the purity, age and quality of the whiskey sold is furnished by one dealer who advertises full quarts, six year old pure Penn's Rye, at $1.00 per quart. Duquesne $1.25 per quart. Port, Sherry, Sweet California Wines at 50c. A complete catalogue and price list of all foreign and domestic liquors mailed on application by

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

LUCKY NUMBER.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC No. THREE—Cures Sleeplessness, Colic and Crying of Infants; curing not only the Wakefulness, Colic and Crying, but by aiding the digestion, giving Strength and Vigor, and so making healthy children.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

John, have you seen that woman lately?

John, in astonishment, what woman?

That woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's Wines, and read about it; the wines are found by chemists to be absolutely pure and the best in the world. The Boards of Health in large cities and leading hospitals have adopted their use where wines are needed.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

A woman's faith saved her.

Here are her own words:—

"I was prostrate with displacement of the womb and the consequent ulceration and spinal weakness.

"I was obliged to lie in bed, as to walk or stand was impossible, because of dizziness and severe bearing-down pains.

"A friend told me how she had been cured of similar trouble by using *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, and I believed if it would cure her it would me.

"And it did—one bottle brought me out of bed, and three got me up so that I could do the housework.

"I believe it is the best medicine in the world for female complaints, and I want every woman to know about it."—JOSEPHINE SCHOENBORN, 713 Baker St., Baltimore, Md.

Yes, we have proof abundant which shows that no one remedy in all the world has relieved so much female suffering.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

Yours for Health, Lydia E. Pinkham

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

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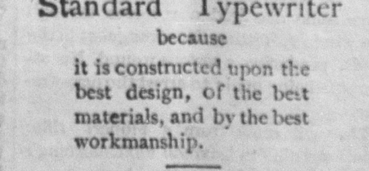

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ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

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TRY THE CURE **HAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

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DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by PECK'S INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies Fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Bdy., N. Y. 14 1m

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New Life for the Old Folks.

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is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY **$20**

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OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

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KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Some Expressions from the Republican Press of the Country.

Knoxville (Tenn) *Journal*: The ballot and not the Winchester will abolish the convict labor law,

Fayette County (W. Va.) *Journal*: They still spell harmony with a very small "h" in Democratic headquarters.

Santa Fe (N. Mex) *Daily New Mexican;* Grover Cleveland is still busily engaged trying to explain his 992 pension vetoes, but he is not succeeding to any alarming extent.

Carroll County (Ark.) *Republican*: When "Cleve and Steve" heard of the snake shower in Minnesota hope brightened in their breasts until they found out that they were not "copperheads"

Louisville(Ky.) *Champion*: The Democrats hope to hide behind the thin mask of the force bill (as they can call it) their un-American industries design.

Parkersburg (W. Va) *State Journal*: There are a good many "protection Democrats" in this part of the country, and they intend quietly to take Mr Watterson's advice and vote for Harrison.

Ritchie C. H. (W. Va.) *Weekly Review*: The Democrats want the tariff taken off of foreign manufactured products and tax the American people for the support of the Government. Wise, isn't it?

Washington County (Ark) *Review*: No Democratic newspaper has denied the proposition that the wages paid for all classes of labor in this country are higher than the wages paid in England.

Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald and Torch-light:* Our Democratic contemporal are ominously silent regarding the Democratic doctrine of State and private banks and "wildcat" currency. The embarrassment is pitiable.

Wytheville (Va.) *Patriot-Herald:* Southerners are taking more interest in the protective tariff than heretofore. This is as it should be, for there is in it a value so exaulted that every iota of prosperity which we enjoy is directly due to it.

Whitley County (Ky.) *Herarld*: Senator Carlisle knows as much about the tariff as any other Democrat in the land, and he is on record to the effect that wages have increased and the cost of living has decreased since the passage of the McKinley bill.

Knoxville (Tenn.) *Weekly Gleaner:* The negro knows he plays an important part when the battle of ballots is fought between Republicans and Democrats, and if he is not accorded a place on the general staff he stands off and sees the "bear fight" go on.

New Orleans (La.) *Republican:* Let's see is it the McKinley law that is accountable for the miners strike in Tennessee? It really seems awkward to have Bourbon press not taking " advantage " of the strike to prove the " pernicious features" of the new tariff law.

Brunswick (Mo.) *News:* President Harrison has been strenuous in his efforts to secure for a colored voter the same treatment that is accorded to the white voter, and the Democratic press to-day making those efforts, are the occasion of attacks on the Republican party.

Washington County (Ark.) *Review*: If protection means more factories. then it means an increased demand for labor and more employment for the workingmen, and hence an increased in the number of consummers who are able to pay the producer fair prices for what they buy.

Martinsburg (W. Va.) *Pioneer Press;* What is the policy of the Democratic party of the South, the controlling element of that political organization? Its uniform practice is to deprive the negro of his vote by all possible means, first by legal contrivances; next, by illegal practices finally, by fraudulent counting.

Greenville *East Tennesse News:* The American people will not be free traders Our timber-covered mountains say no; our coal and iron mines say no; our marble quarries say no; our furnaces foundries machine shops and rolling mills say no; our cotton and woolen factories say no our farmers and laborers all say no.

Westminister (Md.) *Carrolltonian:* The foreign manufacturers put down the prices of carpets to meet the increase in tariff duty made by the McKinley bill and to compete with the revived American manufacturies, and consequently there has been a general decline all along the whole line of carpets since the McKinley law was passed.

The Marion (Ky.) *Monitor:* The Lodge election law, called by those who are concious that their election methods will not bear investigation the "force bill," applies to New York as well as New Orleans, to Massachusetts as well as to Mississippi. It is not a bill, as some of those who pretend to be excited about it represent, that is applicable only to the old slave States.

Alanta (Ga.) *National:* "Old Grover" is playing his luck as the " man of destiny" too far when he overdoes the letter writing business so enormously and thinks it his duty to bore the patient public every day with some epistle. But when he urged the pardon of a mean, malicious assassin, as he did in the case of Col. H. Clay King, he shocked the conscience of all law-abiding people. Quit writting letters, "Old Grover."

Winston (N. C.) *Union Republican:* Secretary Foster's address upon the national banking system is a sound and well considered statement which will find favor with business men. It is more than that. It is a sign that the challenge of the Democracy in inserting a wild-cat currency plank in the Chicago platform is going to be promptly and energetically met by the Republican administration.

Staunton (Va.) *Posts Weekly:* A convicting reason why the farmer should support the Republican party, that its tendency is to hold up American, manufacurers employ home artisans, mechanics and laborers, and thus as a consuming class enable them to pay fair prices for the products of the farmer—and keep the results of our diversified employments at home to continually add to material wealth in their rounds of usefullness

Huntersville (Ala.) *Gazette:* No intelligent man in Alabama believes today that there is any danger of negro domination in that State. That being the case their is no longer—we will not say any justification, for there never was—any excuse for the continuance of practices that are a disgrace to civilization and a cerious menace to Republican institutions. What the ultimate outcome of the contest in Alabama may be we cannot yet tell: but in any event it promises to be the dawning of a better and brighter day for the South—of a day when the ballot-box shall be respected as the symbol of popular sovereignty, and when the votes of all citizens shall be cast more freely and counted more fairly than they have been for twenty years.

Does Protection favor "special interests? Is it merely a scheme "to tax" the masses for the benefit of the "favored few?"Is it really a robbery of the"up the "monopolist" protected by our Tarfli?

If it is, then indeed is the faith of the Protectionist a very poor one, nor can this be the least justification for such a system of extortion.

But ask the importer, alien as he is in his business and too often alien, too, in citizenship-ask him, as he laughs in his sleeve and pockets the enormous profits reaped by stimulating foreign industries and giving employment to foreign working men, whether Protection or Free-Trade favors no "special interests."

Ask the capitalists and men with fixed incomes, interested only in having things "cheap"no matter who suffers.if Free-Trade favors no "special interests."

Ask the free raw material manufacturer won over by selfish considerations of individual advantage, whether Protection really only helps "special interests."

Ask these men, and then admire and commend the righteous indignation with which they all oppose Protection for no other reason than because it favors special interests."

Protection is too broad, too liberal too national a system to favor any special interest" in the Free Trade sense of the term it protects American labor anywhere and everywhere, on farm and field, in forest and mine, on ship and in factory. But if to stimulate American industry, give motive to American enterprise, add American wealth and advocate American doctrines and support for our own citizens against the world-if that is favoring special interests, then, indeed does Protecton do so.

And we glory in it.

In the year ending June 30, 1892, we sold abroad $1,019,000,000 of American products; for the year ending the same date 1891 we sold only $872,000,000 worth.

And yet the free traders said that the McKinley tariff would ruin our foreign trade!

Mr. William Leland of the Standard Pearl Button Company states that the McKinley increase in the duty on pearl buttons has increased the number of factories from 20 to 200, and the number of employes from 1,000 to 8,000.

In 1860 the output of pig-iron in the United States was 987,559 tons. In 1890 the output was 9,202,703 tons. This increase of 8,215,144 tons, or 832 per cent., in the annual production of pig-iron, has been made possible by the policy of protection, which forced the use of home raw material, and brought about the upbuilding of steel and iron industries.

Let this policy of protection be maintained!

Our exports of agricultural implements to the Argentine Republic tend to show that our general policy of protection is not unfavorable to the development of foreign trade as well as domestic. During the past fiscal year they amounted to $781,940 as against $200,048 in the previous year.

No one familiar with the history of the steel and iron industries in the United States, of the protection secured to wages and of the pressure the tariff brought to bear on consumers to use the home product, can doubt that the "war tariff" has wrought this prosperity.

For instance, where there was one person employed in these lines in this country thirty years ago there are now ten.

Again, the output of iron and steel in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1874 was 23,915 tons. In 1891 it was 1,542,921 tons-nearly sixty-five times as much. Protection did it!

In the American paper-making industry is now invested $150,000,000; the annual product is valued at $135,000,000; and nearly 50,000 people have employment and enjoy a pay roll of nearly $20,000,000.

This gigantic industry the protective tariff has built up, and sent the price of paper down, down to one-third what it was in 1860. Paper is already cheaper than before the McKinley law went into effect.

Yet cranks and ignoramuses and pro-British Americans call the tariff a fraud and a curse!

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1 35		.....Gazzam.....		2 25
1 27		.....Kerrmoor.....		2 33
1 18		.....New Milliport.....		2 39
1 10		.....Olanta.....		2 47
1 00		.....Mitchells.....		2 56
12 20	P M		A M	
12 00	9 15	.....Clearfield.....	7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	.....Woodland.....	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	.....Bigler.....	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	.....Wallaceton.....	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	.....Philipsburg.....	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	.....Munsons.....	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	.....Peale.....	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	.....Gillintown.....	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	.....Snow Shoe.....	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	.....Beech Creek.....	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	.....Mill Hall.....	10 00	6 43
8 41	6 07	.....Lock Haven.....	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	.....Wayne.....	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	.....Jersey Shore.....	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	.....Williamsport.....	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	.....Williamsport.....	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	.....Philadelphia.....	4 05	6 50
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7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
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SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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South Africa. A Series of Letters from the Diamond Fields. By H. H. B. Harrison, of Johannisberg, South Africa.

Among the Moonshiners of North Carolina. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

South American Sketches. By Capt. Almont Barnes.

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting letters.

Prof. Felix L. Oswald will continue his attractive articles.

This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

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Bellefonte Republican,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—There are six hundred and fifty eight names on the school roll of the Philipsburg schools.

—The picnic held by the Baptist congregation at Port Matilda last Saturday was largely attended.

—Philipsburg vs. Bellefonte on the ball grounds in Hunter's Park to morrow afternoon. Dont forget it.

—Every street in Pittsburg has been sprinkled with a solution of copperas, in anticipation of a visit of cholera.

—A daughter of Mr. Tanyer, near Pine Grove Mills, died last Friday of diptheria and was buried on Saturday.

—Sherman Holter, of Howard, has his new house about completed but he does not intend to move into it before spring.

—Amos Dunkle, of Howard, expects to occupy his new house about Oct 1. They are pushing it to completion as fast as possibe.

—The election in Vermont last week resulted in a victory for the republicans, they elected the governor by 10,000 majority.

—The practice of Dr. McEntire, of Howard, extends far and wide. He is often called to distant towns on professional duties.

—John H. Herman, who lives on farm owned by Adam Y. Wagner near Bellefonte, has been presented by his wife with a pair of twins.

—William Fetterhoof, of Centre Hall, was recently bitten by a rattlesnake but by the prompt administering of Whiskey the boy's life was saved.

—Mr. Fauble, the clothier, is about moving into new rooms in the Brockerhoff House block, lately occupied by Simon Loeb, and room adjoining.

—The Howard schools have opened with the following corps of teachers: 1st grade, Eugene Kline; 2nd grade, L. E. Hickoff; 3rd grade, Miss Temple Hall

We are glad to hear of the convalescence of Mrs. J. B. Allison, of Spring Mills. Mrs. Allison had suffered for five weeks but now bids fair to soon be entirely well.

—Twenty days quarantine we hope will keep the cholera from our country. It is also stopping for a time the horde of "riffraff" that Europe has beensending us for so long.

—Next Tuesday the attraction at Garman's opera house will be "The Silver King." This is one of the best dramas on the road and should be greeted by a full house.

—The Cambria county jail contains 74 prisoners—64 men and 10 women. This is a large number for that county or any other of its size, but there is no restraint hardly upon the selling of liquor in that county.

—The annual meeting of the Woman's Home meeting societies of the Huntingdon Presbytery, will beheld in the First Presbyterian church, Tyrone, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, September 28 and 29.

—The "Bleak House" was rendered before a small audience on Monday night. Miss. Combs as "Lady Deadlock" and "Hortense; was very realistic, but the play in its entrety was to serious to suit a Bellefonte audience.

—The Woman's Home Mission societies of the Huntingdon Presbytery will be held in the Frst Presbyterian church, Tyrone, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, September 28 and 29. A largely attended session is anticipated.

—It is no wonder W. E. Gray, Esq., has been wearing a broad smile the past ten days or so. Will says it is the hand somest boy on Linn street and will develop into one of the best republicans, also. Congratulations.

—The democrats are making a big hubbub about what they call a victory in Vermont. If they would take the trouble to compare the returns with past votes they would find the small majority was all caused because there was no full vote out.

—If you want to see and talk to the best and handsomest clerk in Bellefonte call at the Eureka Grocery, High street, next to the post office. He will sell you groceries at a reasonable price and do it so nice that you will enjoy spending your money,

—Mrs. Susan Decker, of near Lemont, died last Thursday, aged 54 years, 6 months and 28 days. Deceased was a resident of that community for nineteen years, and was a consistent member of the Reformed church. The funeral occurred on Sunday at Boalsburg, the service being conducted by Rev. Trostle.

—A stranger entered a South Dakota town a few days ago and approaching a leading citizen said: "I want to meet the enterprising business men of your town. Can you give their names?" The citizen said nothing; he simply handed a news paper to the stranger and pointed to the advertisements. The significant hint was sufficient.—Ex.

THE GRANGER'S PICNIC.

A Large Attendance and Everything Running Smoothly.

This being the week of the Patron's of Husbandry picnic and exhibition at Center Hall everybody and all their friends have faces turned toward the east. The tents and paraphernalia were all put up last week and by Saturday there already were many campers on the ground. Also in the line of exhibits, which this year is larger than ever before, most of them were on the ground and ready for business by Saturday evening. The same can be said of the multitudinous array of fakers, peanut venders, etc., etc.

On Sunday religious services were held morning afternoon and evening, by Revs. Fisher, Baskerville, and Eisenberg. The large auditorium tent was well filled on each occasion. Monday was taken up by the final preparations for the week and the advent of the balance of the tent holders, who number well on to two hundred and fifty.

The formal opening of the picnic occurred on Monday evening when speeches were made by I. S. Frain, Master of the county grange, and others. Tuesday was a bad day for the picnic owing to it raining the most of the time. However, the regularly scheduled program of speeches were made and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was probably the biggest day of the week up to this writing. About five thousand people were present listening to the speech making, looking at the exhibits, etc., and exchanging pleasantries with friends. Probably the two most important features of the week thus far were the talks of Hon. H. L. Ball, State weather observer in the morning, and the prohibition meeting in the afternoon.

If the weather continues favorable today and to-morrow will also be "big" days. In point of attendance, as well as financially, the picnic this year will far overtop any previously held at that place.

AN ENGINEER'S MISTAKE.

A wreck occurred on the Cambria and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad about sixteen miles from Cresson last Thursday night in which eight men were instantly killed and five others more or less injured.

A work train was proceeding in the direction of Cresson, laden with a number of railroad laborers. The engineer of this train had orders only as far as Patton Station, there to be side-tracked until the north-bound passenger train had passed.

Instead his train was moved on toward Cresson. All unsuspicious of the terrible danger, the engineer of the passenger was making good time when the two trains collided, pulling themselves up in a confused heap.

The two men in the cab of the passenger engine met death at once. The engineer and fireman on the other train escaped with only a few trifling injuries.

The list of those who lost their lives includes C. W. Ferry, engineer, Altoona L. Paris, fireman, Gallitzin, Cambria county; J. Rowland, Millersville, Schuylkill county, a time keeper for the contractor who employs the laborers; two Italians one Swede and one American whose name is unknown.

MOSHANNON ITEMS.

A young man in our town bought a water melon and presented it to his rival upon condition that he would not stay with his girl.

Miss Annie Hogencamp, is visiting at the residence of Thomas Fry.

We noticed the gypsies on our streets last Friday.

Mrs. Sophia Yondis had a grand quilting last Thursday. There were present Mrs. John Yeager, Mary Walker, Mary A. Fry, Della Haggard, Ellen Martin, Sarah Howard, Edna Fry and Miss Annie Hogencamp. Everything was done to make the guests enjoy themselves. They were received by Mrs. Yondis and daughter, Misses Rosa and Louise Hanscom.

We noticed Mr. Levi Fye, and Felix McGowan on our streets on Sunday afternoon.

Harry Laurie and George Watson are very busy haulring boys.

Jerry Hanscom, and John Embric, from Black Forest, are visiting friends in Moshanon.

P. C. Walker was pulling turnips on Sunday and John Smoke, assisted him in pulling them. If they only pulled enough to eat perhaps it was all right.

REUNION OF THE 45TH.

A reunion of the surviving members of the 45th Penn'a Vols will be held in the city of Washington on September 21st, at first brigade 2d division Ninth Army Corps head quarters, Gen. John I Curtin presiding.

Major and Mrs. Cheesman will give a reception to the "boys" on the evening of September 22d, at their residence 1406 Eleventh St., to which all the regiment are very cordially invited. It will be remembered that Major Cheesman was in command and led the regiment in the assault on the rebel works at Pittsburg when he lost his right leg.

DIED AT COLUMBIA.

Word comes from Columbia, Pa., of the death in that place of Mrs. Cameron Boak, of Hughesville, Lycoming county. Cameron Boak and family until about a year ago were residents of Snow Shoe, this county. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. S. Smith, of this place, and a niece of Mrs. Daniel Rhoades. Mrs. Boak has been an invalid for a long time and her death, therefore, was not unexpected. The funeral took place in Hughesville Tuesday morning.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

H E Wensel, of Romola, to Fannie Stull, of Blanchard.

Alexander Fedchurch and Annie Blosh. both of Rush township.

Willis O Breon, of Spring Mills, and Anna L Best, of Farmers Mills.

Irvin A Weaver, of Aaronsburg, and Bertha Roush, of Penn Hall.

William Cowher and Mrs. Ida M. Patent, of Beaver Mills.

Edward W Lindsay, of Richmond, Ind. and Mollie E Kline, of Spring township, Centre Co.

John A Yearick and Jennie Garbrick, both of Benner township.

Henry H Houser, of Benner township, and Rachel E Miller, of College township

Frank C Syvlis and Jennie Hafly, of Aaronsburg.

W C Lever, of Tyrone, and Olive M. Bing, of Unionville.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Herewith is the present standing of the clubs of the Mountain league to their championship contest:

	WON	LOST	PER CENT
Bellefonte	15	9	625
Tyrone	14	12	528
Philipsburg	11	10	523
Clearfield	9	12	428
Houtzdale	9	13	409

Philipsburg defeated Tyrone on the home grounds last Saturday by a score of 5 to 3.

This week will mark the closing games of the Mountain League series. The last game in Bellefonte will be played to-morrow afternoon on the grounds in Hunters's Park, between Philipsburg and Bellefonte. It will be one of the most interesting games of the season and being the last one should be largely attended.

A MESSAGE TO DORA.

We have received the following with the request that we would publish. As it seems to be a message to some one we grant the requst:

DEAR DORA:—How I wish you was at home. Oh, how lonely are the evenings now! I am sitting weeping, thinking of the days that have gone by. Thinking, can it be you will never come to my home any more?

But Dora, Dora! I hope to meet you when this fleeting world is ore; hope to meet you over Jordan where friends meet to part no more.

MRS. H. SHANK.
Johnstown.

OPENING NEW COAL FIELD.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says: The branch railroad, running from Leonard Station up Clearfield creek one mile to Henry Liveright & Co's new coal field, has just been completed and turned over to the latter company, who will likely begin the shipment of coal without delay. The firm have a tract of one hundred acres of Moshonnon coal, and its development will prove a good thing for that section of Clearfield county.

—Many cases of cholera will be reported by newsdapers and news senders but people should pay no heed to them. Already the papers have reported this dread disease as appearing in Williamsport, Chicago, New York and other places. It is perhaps needless to say that all these reports are entirely false. There has not been a case of cholera in the United Staies yet and there is a prospect that the energy displayed by our president and the various health boards will have the effect to keep it out. Much credit is due president Harrison for his prompt action.

—James Solt, the "Headlight O'" man, has again put his supply wagon on the streets of Bellefonte and from this time on during the winter months will serve residents of Bellefonte with the best oil possible to obtain. Mr. Solt has not yet recovered from the injuries sustained by a fall recently received, but there will be a capable man in charge of the wagon.

—On Sunday afternoon while Mr. Fry and Miss Sampsel were driving across the mountain from Centre Hall to Pleasant Gap their horse took fright and ran away upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants out. Miss Sampsel was severely injured. She was conveyed to the residence of Dr. Alexander where she now lies in a precarious condition.

—The clerks at the Eureka Grocery have been very busy for several weeks past. Their careful attention to business, reasonable prices and good goods are attracting the trade of careful and shrewd buyers. The manager, Mr. Earle C. Tuten, is just starting out as a business man and seems to be making a complete success. Call and see them on High St., Bellefonte, next door to Post Office.

—An exchange truthfully remarks that denunciation of the "green goods" men appears most improperly to be confined to the rascal who sells. But the rascal who buys is just as bad, for he buys to victimize the honest. In this case, indeed the receiver is worse than the thief, for the "green goods" seller cheats only a thief, but the buyer proposes to swindle the community.

AN AGED CITIZEN DEAD.

On Wednesday of last week Ex-Sheriff George Alexander died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Ammerman, in Unionville, at the advanced age of 80 years and past. Mr. Alexander had been a suffere with rheumatism for many years, but the direct cause of his death is ascribed to heart failure. It has not been over three weeks since George in company with his twin brother, William, was in Bellefonte attending to business of a personal nature, mention of which was made in the REPUBLICAN at the time. His taking off was sudden and while he was alone.

He was elected, in the fall of 1860, on the Republican ticket, Sheriff of the county, served his term, and moved back to Unionville, where he has resided ever since. About the year of 1880 he returned to the Democratic party, which he had left in the year 1854 to join the Knownothing party. After the collapse of the Knownothing party he connected himself with the Republican party and remained with them until 1880 when he came back to his old original Democratic party. He was about 80 years of age. He was a man known in the community as an honorable citizen, upright in all his dealings with men, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves, to mourn his loss, one daughter, Mrs. Amerman, one son, Geo. P. Alexander, of Altoona, two brothers, Wm. and John his twin brother, and many friends in the county.

The funeral took place at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and was very largely attended by people from all sections of the county.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance is a wonderfully profitable investment for the insurance companies. Less than half the money paid in premium returned to the persons whose lives are insured. We are informed by a gentleman who has paid about two hundred dollars to a life insurance company, in three annual premiums for a policy of one thousand dollars at death, and who came to the conclusion that it was a very dear investment He declined to pay any more when his policy became a "paid up policy" for the magnificent sum of *eighty two dollars*. No doubt life insurance is a good thing for—those who die within the average time of life for those who live beyond the average time of life, it is a very dear investment, The expenses of conducting life insurance organizations are simply enormous; and the same can be safely said of accident insurance associations. From the facts already made public we are safe in predicting that the expense of securing and conducting life insurance societies are far greater than that of any other business; in fact any other business house entailing so much expense would go down under so heavy a load which should cause many people to pause and reflect before investing in the schemes made plausible by the average life insurance agent who grows on his large commissions. In our opinion life insurance should be condficted on just as economicaly basis as any other business and the benefit should be given to the investors.

"THE SILVER KING."

The great melodrama "The Silver King," which Carl A Haswin and a strong company of players will present in Garman's opera house on next Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, has more material with literary and dramatic merit than any play for the last century. Its success is without a parallel in the history of the drama. Carl A. Haswin is magnificent in the leading role of Wilfred Denver. He catches the sympathy of the audience from the start and holds them to the end. His portraval has received the highest encomiums of the press of the United States and Canada, where he has played the part upward of one thousand times. The case is much as that of the original New York production.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At a meeting of Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I, O, O, F., held on monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chief Patriarch, Sigmund Joseph; High Priest, Oscar Meyers; Sensor warden, H. K. Hoy; Junior Warden, F. O. Williams; Treasurer, Isaac Miller; Trustee. W. T. Hillibish; Representative, S. H. Griffith.

TWO HEARTS THAT ARE ONE.

The Tyrone *Herald* contains an account of a wedding at Unionville, Wednesday evening, the 7th, which will be of interest to many readers of the REPUBLICAN Here it is:

At the home of the bride's mother in Unionville, at six o'clock Wednesday enening, the all-important ceremony took place which united in matrimony W. Clyde Lever, of Tyrone, and Miss Olive Bing of Unionville. Rev. Mr Elliot of Bellefonte officiated. It was a pretty wedding, at which about sixty guests were present.

After the ceremony and congratulations a sumptuous repast was discussed by the party. The list of gifts is a long one, and beautiful indeed were the tokens of love and esteem which the young principals in the party event recieved Bride and groom ran the gauntlet of arbout a bushel of rice and succeeded in boarding the evening train for Tyrone whence they proceeded on their honeymoon tour. They will spend a few days in Philadelphia after which they will visit Mr. Lever's parents at Stormstown. They will reside in Tyrone.

The groom is a young man able to cope with the responsibilities of his new station. Until recently he was engaged with Study Bros, in this place, but has now accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house. His bride is an excellent young lady who will bring good qualities of mind and heart with her into the new home.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Emma Montgomery has gone to Wisconsin to visit friends.

Mrs. Lawrence Redding, of Snow Shoe spent Wednesday in Bellefonte.

President of Bellefonte's council W. T. Hillibish, spent two days in Pittsburg last week.

Mr. A. Bechdel, of Howard, with two of his children have gone to Kansas on a tour of inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett and family, of Syracuse, N. Y. are visiting Mrs. B's parents, Ex-Governor and Mrs. Curtin, in this place.

Miss Jennie Adams, of Bellefonte, is visiting her cousin, Mr. Richard Adams, on Railroad street. We hape she may enjoy her visit.—Philipsburg *Journal*.

Mrs. M. Owens, of Philipsburg, has been elected president of the W. C. T U. of that place. She is a faithful worker in the cause and will make a first class officer.

Judge A. O. Furst is holding court in Huntingdon this week and on Monday granted naturalization papers to the first chinaman ever applying for same in Huntingdon county.

Major William Singer went to Homestead last Saturday to take a look over the grounds whereon not many weeks ago the Major was encamped with others of the National Guard.

After an absence of about three years in the west Mr. Harry Bush returned to his home in this place last week. Harry has been all over the vast west, to Mexico and Alaska. He now occupies a responsible position with a gold mining firm.

W. F. Reeder. Esq., comes forward as the champion bass fisher of the season as it is reported that while conducting a law suit in Howard he put the spare moments between witnesses in fishing for bass with the result that he caught fourteen nice ones—one of the number weighing 2 pounds and 3 ounces.

Mr Lemuel Brooks and wife were on the streets of Bellefonte last week. They have just returned from a tour of over two months in which they visited many places of interest. Lem is a live business man and will certainly win distinction He was not long ago collector and solicitor for this paper and one of the best men who ever held the position, and we have had many good men. By the way, we will say in this connection that we employ no collector now.

SUICIDE.

There seems to be quite a mania for self murder in Clinton county. A Miss Strohecker residing at Hagner is the last subject. The Sugar Valley *Journal*" tells the story as follows. She tried to kill herself last Thursday by taking a dose of rat poison but failed in the attempt through a lady friend who discovered the package from which the girl had taken the dose. The lady followed Miss Strohecker to the river bank where she laid down and seemed to be suffering great pain. She was immediatly taken to her home where her mother administered remedies by which she succeeded in relieving her of the poison. Mrs. Strohecker then gave her daughter a sound thrashing for her recklessnes. The young lady is about fifteen years old.

—If you have not been in the habit of attending church turn over a new leaf and go. We have in Bellefonte many churches some of them very beautiful and all of them with pulpits filled with eloquent preachers most if not all of them have excellent music as well; and he who attends goes to his home again with his mind filled with good thoughts and a firmer resolve to walk in the path of right doing. You will be benefited and entertained by going to church.

—Rev. W. A. Houck is now engaged in giving a series of three talks on his trip to Europe. Last Sunday evening he took his hearers with him from Bellefonte to and through London. Next Sunday evening the trip will be from London through Paris to Rome to conclude the following Sunday evening with an account of his trip from Rome home. The doctor's talks are very interesting.

—Williamsport wants an institution in which drunkards can be cured. If they have such a large number of men down there who need the service of such an institution they should send for Keely, of Pittsburg.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Lewis E Reder and others to William Frear, lot of ground in College township. Deed dated July 12, 1892.

John Rupp, clerk O. C., to Elizabeth Pysher, lot of ground in Ferguson township. Consideration $8,200; deed dated August 22 1892.

O L Schoonover to W E Gray and others, lot of ground in Philisburg borough Consideration, $3,000; deed dated August 24, 1892.

Cornelius Dale, administrator, to Henry Dale, lot of ground in College township. Deed dated May 2, 1892.

John I Thompson and wife to Samuel Weaver, lot of ground in College township. Deed dated July 28, 1892.

Lewellien Fulton and wife to Armina Minnemyer, lot of ground in Milesburg borough. Consideration $3.50. Deed dated May 11 1892.

George Bearly and wife to Henry Brown, lot of ground in Walker township. Consideration $1664; deed dated August 27, 1892.

George Bearly and wife to Henry Brown. lot of ground in Walker township. Consideration, $400; deed dated August 27, 1892.

Henry C. Quigley, trustee, to Terrence Murray, lot of ground in Spring township. Consideration, $3000; deed dated Sept 3, 1892.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to L G Kessler, lot of ground in Philipsburg. Consideration, $300; deed dated August 20, 1892.

D H Hastings and wife to Spring township school District, lot of ground in Spring township. Consideration, $1; deed dated August 23, 1892.

Daniel Brumgart and others to Daniel Simons, lot of ground in Miles township. Consideration, $155; deed dated March 26, 1891.

Daniel R Simons and wife to J R Bumgart, lot of ground in Miles township, Consideration. $160; deed dated Sept. 3, 1892.

William Long and wife to Reuben Douty lot of ground in Miles township. Consideration, $1000; deed dated October 3, 1891.

Thomas Coble to J W Keller, lot of ground in Harris township. Consideration, $150; deed dated September 5, 1892.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN.

The way to teach your children to use the English language, is to set them a good example at home. Persuade them to read much and have them reproduce what they have read in their own language. Teach them to guard the lips to study the best models of English style, to read good books, good papers and among the rest, of course, the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN. Have a variety of papers about the home for them to have constant access to, so they can select such reading as suits their particular tastes. Teach them to write much and the chances are they will obtain a good knowledge of the language. They may not be able to parse a sentence; may be ignorant of the rules; may know little or nothing of analysis, but if they can speak and write in accordance with established usage they have gained a knowledge that will pass them in good society and required habits of thought and reading that will be of immense benefit to them all their lives and result in their taking a higher position than the child brought up in the house where there are no newspapers, or books; or where there are very few. This is an education for children that is within the reach of the poorest family in our county and yet at this opportunity for the betterment of the condition of children is let pass by hundreds of parents here in Centre county.

—J. G. Anderson, superintendent of the Philipsburg public schools, reports as follows for the week ending Sept, 10, 1892:

Number enrolled	656
New pupils admitted	99
Average attendance	625
Percent of attendance	96
Number tardy cases	12
Number neither absent nor tardy	588
Number of punishments	5
Number of visits	10
Number of visitors	5
Number of excuses	50

—Fumigate, disinfect, clean up, renovate and ventilate wherever on your premises such work is needed to meet approaching pestilence. Don't wait until the scourge attacks your town to do this work. Impurity in all its relations to people in home conditions, food and drink is the provocative of all manner of sickness, and particularly that of cholera.

—A convention of all the Epworth leagues in the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference will be held in Harrisburg October 25-27. Over 400 delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE